Unit-1:

PROPHET MUHAMMAD (S.A.W) the Model of Tolerance

(پیغمبر محمد ﷺ رواداری کا نمونہ)

"O you who have believed, seek help through patience and prayer. Indeed, Allah is with the patient." (Al-Baqarah 2:153)

"اے ایمان والو! صبر اور صلوٰۃ کے ذریعے اللہ کی مدد طلب کرو، در حقیقت اللہ صبر کرنے والوں کے ساتھ ہے"

By tolerance we mean a fair and objective attitude towards those whose lifestyle differs from ours. Tolerance is the virtue which enables a person to forebear the attitude, negative remarks and action with patience and calmness. The life of the Holy Prophet (S.A.W) is a superb example of tolerance. It is his tolerance that let him forgive his worst enemies. Truly, he is an epitome of tolerance, forgiveness, patience and compassion. The Holy Quran describes his as Rahmatul-lil-Alameen, (a mercy unto the whole mankind and the universe.)

رواداری / صبر وبرداشت سے ہمارا مطلب اُن لوگوں کے ساتھ غیر جانبدار اور ذاتی مفادات سے پاک رویہ ہے جن کی طرز زندگی ہماری طرز زندگی سے مختلف ہے۔ برداشت وہ نیکی ہے جو ایک فرد کو دوسرے انسانوں کے رویوں، منفی تبصروں اور افعال کو تحمل اور خاموشی سے برداشت کرنے کے قابل بناتا ہے۔ پیغمبر پاک ﷺ کی حیات طیبہ صبر وبرداشت کی ایک اعلیٰ ترین مثال ہے۔ یہ آپؐ کی برداشت ہی تھی جس نے اپ کے بدترین دشمنوں کو بھی معاف کرایا۔ سچ یہ ہے کہ

آپؐ برداشت، معافی، صبر اور دوسروں کے ساتھ ہمدردانہ رویے کی ایک مکمل مثال تھے۔ قرآن پاک اپ ﷺ کو رحمت اللعالمین کے نام سے یاد کرتا ہے۔ (یعنی ساری انسانیت اور ساری کائنات کے لئے رحمت)۔

While preaching Islam in Makkah, the Quraish ostracised him and his family Banu-Hashim. They lived in a valley called Shab-Abi-Talib. There was scarcity of food and water. The believers had no means of income and they were leading a very tough life for a period of three years. During this situation Prophet Muhammad (S.A.W) remained calm and tolerant and never thought about taking any sort of revenge. Even after he had conquered Makkah, the Holy Prophet Muhammad (S.A.W) taught his followers to remain tolerant. After the conquest of Makkah, the Muslim Army entered Makkah humbly and peacefully. No house was robbed; no man or women was insulted. The Prophet (S.A.W) granted a general amnesty to the entire population of Makkah.

مکہ میں اشاعت اسلام کے دوران قریش نے آپ ﷺ اور اپ کے خاندان بنو ہاشم کو جلاوطن کیا۔ وہ شعب ابی طالب نامی وادی میں محصور تھے۔ وہاں خوراک اور پانی کی کمی تھی۔ اہل ایمان کے پاس آمدن کا کوئی ذریعہ نہیں تھا اور وہ تین سال تک بڑی سخت زندگی گزار رہے تھے۔ ان حالات میں بھی پیغمبر پاک ﷺ پُر سکون اور برداشت کے ساتھ رہے اور کسی بھی قسم کے بدلے کے بارے میں سوچا بھی نہیں۔ یہاں تک کہ مکہ فتح کرنے کے بعد پیغمبر پاک ﷺ نے اپنے پیروکاروں سے تحمل اور برداشت کی تلقین کی۔ فتح مکہ کے دوران مسلمانوں کا لشکر مکہ میں عاجزی اور پُرامن طریقے سے داخل ہوا۔ کسی گھر کو لوٹا نہ گیا اور نہ کسی فرد یا خاتون کی بے عزتی کی گئی۔ پیغمبر ﷺ نے پورے مکہ والوں کے لئے عام معافی کا اعلان کیا۔

After conquest of Makkah, when everybody gathered in Khana-e-Kaaba, the Holy Prophet Muhammad (S.A.W) asked the people of Quraish, "What do you expect at my hands?"
They all shouted in one voice, "Kindness and pity, gracious brother, gracious nephew". They were not disappointed.

فتح مکہ کے بعد جب سارے لوگ خانہ کعبہ میں جمع ہوئے تو محمد ﷺ نے سارے قریش والوں سے پوچھا "آپ مجھ سے کیا توقع رکھتے ہیں؟" وہ سب بیک زبان بول اُٹھے رحم اور مہربانی، اے عظیم شان والے بھائی اور اے عظیم شان کے مالک بھتیجے۔ ان کو مایوس نہیں کیا گیا۔

They Holy Prophet Muhammad (S.A.W) said the same forgiving words as Prophet Yousuf (A.S) had said to his brothers, "Have no fear this day, May Allah forgive you, and he is the Most Merciful to those who show mercy".
They Holy Prophet Muhammad (S.A.W), even forgave Abu Sufyan and his wife who were the worst enemies of Prophet Muhammad (S.A.W) and Islam. He plotted many times against the prophet (S.A.W) but the Prophet Muhammad (S.A.W) never did so.

پیغمبر پاک ﷺ نے بھی وہی معافی کے الفاظ ادا کیے جس طرح کے یوسفؑ نے اپنے بھائیوں سے فرمائے تھے "آج کا دن کوئی خوف نہ کھاؤ، اللہ آپ کو معاف کر دے اور اللہ اُن لوگوں پر رحم کرتا ہے جو دوسروں سے رحم کا معاملہ کرتے ہے۔ پیغمبر پاک ﷺ نے حتیٰ کہ ابو سفیان اور ان کی بیوی کو بھی معاف کر دیا جو آپ ﷺ اور اسلام کے بدترین دشمن تھے۔ اُس نے کئی مرتبہ آپ کے خلاف سازش کی مگر آپؐ نے کبھی ایسا نہیں کیا۔

Similarly, the story of the Rabbi Zaid is one such epitome of learning from Muhammad (S.A.W) practices

which reflects tolerance towards others. Once Prophet Muhammad (S.A.W) was attending funeral of a man from the Ansar. Hazrat Abu Bakar, Hazrat Umar, Hazrat Usman and some other companions were with him. After the funeral prayer the Holy Prophet (S.A.W) sat down close to a wall, and a Jewish Rabbi, Zaid ibn Sanah came towards him, he grabbed the prophet (S.A.W) by the edges of his cloak, looked at him in a harsh way, and said, "O Muhammad! Will you not pay me back my loan? I have not known the family of Abdul - Mutalib to delay in repaying debts." After seeing what the Rabbi did to Prophet Muhammad (S.A.W) Hazrat Umar's eyes swelled with anger, he looked at the Rabbi and said: "O enemy of Allah, do you talk to the Messenger of Allah and behave towards him in this manner?" The Rabbi turned away and Prophet Muhammad (S.A.W) said to Hazrat Umar, "You should have given us sincere counselling, rather than act as you did! Go and repay him his loan, and give him twenty Sa'a (a measurement of weight) extra because you scared him."

اسی طرح ربّی زید کا واقعہ محمد ﷺ کے سنتوں سے سیکھنے کی ایک مثال ہے جو دوسروں کے ساتھ برداشت کا عکاس ہے۔ ایک دفعہ پیغمبر محمد ﷺ انصار میں سے ایک شخص کا جنازہ پڑھ رہے تھے حضرت ابو بکرؓ، حضرت عمرؓ، حضرت عثمانؓ اور بعض دوسرے صحابہ کرامؓ بھی آپ ﷺ کے ساتھ تھے۔ جنازے کے بعد حضورؐ ایک دیوار کے پاس بیٹھ گئے اور ایک یہودی ربی زید ابن شاہ اپ کے طرف آئے۔ اُس نے پیغمبرؐ کے چغے کے سروں کو پکڑا اور غضبناک نظروں سے آپ کے طرف دیکھ کر کہا۔ اے محمدؐ! کیا تم مجھے اپنا قرضہ واپس نہیں کرو گے؟ مجھے تو عبدالمطلب کے خاندان کے بارے میں یہ علم نہیں ہے کہ وہ قرضے کے واپسی میں تاخیر کرتے ہے۔ محمد ﷺ کے ساتھ ربی کا

یہ سلوک دیکھنے کے بعد حضرت عمرؓ کی آنکھیں غصے سے بھر گئیں۔ آپؓ نے ربی کو دیکھ کر کہا۔ "اے اللہ کے دشمن کیا تم اللہ کے نبیؐ سے اس طرح بات کر کے سلوک کرتے ہیں۔ ربی دور ہٹ گئے اور پیغمبر محمد ﷺ نے حضرت عمرؓ سے فرمایا: تمہیں ہم کو مخلصانہ مشورہ دینا چاہیئے تھا بجائے اس کے جو تم نے کیا۔ جاؤ اور اس کا قرض چکا دو۔ اور اُسے 20 صاع مزید دے دو کیونکہ تم نے اُسے خوفزدہ کر دیا۔

Hazrat Umar went to the Rabbi, repaid him the debt, and gave him an extra twenty Sa'a of dates. The Rabbi asked Hazrat Umar why and he replied, "The messenger of Allah ordered me to give it to you because I frightened you."

The fact was that the Prophet Muhammad (S.A.W) was not late in repaying the debt, the Rabbi was asking for the repayment days before the loan was due because the wanted to test Prophet Muhammad (S.A.W) tolerance. The Rabbi Zaid found that tolerance and perseverance took precedence over anger and that harsh treatment was repaid with kindness. The Rabbi Zaid immediately renounced his religion and testified before the Holy Prophet Muhammad (S.A.W) that there was none worthy of worship but Allah alone and that Prophet Muhammad (S.A.W) was His messenger.

حضرت عمرؓ ربی کے پاس چلے گئے۔ اس کا قرض واپس کر دیا اور اسے 20 صاع کھجور بھی دے دیئے۔ ربی نے حضرت عمرؓ سے پوچھا کیوں؟ اور آپؓ نے جواب دیا اللہ کے پیغمبر ﷺ نے مجھے حکم دیا کہ یہ تمہیں ادا کر دوں کیونکہ میں نے تمہیں خوفزدہ کر دیا۔

حقیقت یہ تھی کہ پیغمبرؐ نے قرض ادا کرنے میں تاخیر نہیں کی تھی بلکہ ربی قرض ادا کرنے کے

مقررہ دن سے کئے دن پہلے واپسی کا مطالبہ کر رہے تھے کیونکہ وہ محمد ﷺ کی صبر و برداشت کو آزمانا چاہتے تھے۔ ربی زید کو معلوم ہوا کہ صبر و برداشت اور استقامت نے غصے پر قابو پایا اور یہ کہ اس کی سخت مزاجی کا بدلہ مہربانی سے دیا گیا۔ ربی زید نے فوراً اپنا مذہب چھوڑ دیا اور پیغمبر ﷺ کے سامنے یہ شہادت دی کہ اللہ کے سوا کوئی عبادت کی لائق نہیں اور یہ کہ محمد ﷺ اللہ کا پیغمبر ہے۔

The tolerance of the Holy Prophet Muhammad (S.A.W) knew no bounds. He always treated people with kindness and compassion. Violence, anger and rudeness were never part of his personality. He showed tolerance in the face of adversity and kindness in the face of harsh treatment.

پیغمبر ﷺ کی برداشت کی کوئی انتہا نہ تھی آپ ﷺ ہمیشہ لوگوں کے ساتھ مہربانی اور ہمدردی کے ساتھ پیش آتے تھے۔ تشدد، غصہ اور گستاخی کبھی بھی آپ ﷺ کی شخصیت کا حصہ نہ رہی۔ آپ ﷺ نے ناخوشگوار صورتحال میں بھی برداشت اور برے سلوک کے جواب میں رحم اور مہربانی کا مظاہرہ کیا۔

COMPREHENSION

A: Answer the following questions:

i. What does the Quran say about tolerance?

Ans. The Holy Quran says that tolerance is a great virtue, "O you who have believed, seek help through patience and prayer. Indeed, Allah is with the patient."

ii. The Holy Prophet Muhammad (SAW) was a man of extra ordinary endurance? Explain.

Ans. The life of the Holy Prophet Muhammad (SAW) is a superb example of endurance. He was a perfect example of forgiveness and endurance. He bore hardships at the hands of his enemies. He was mistreated and expelled from his home town but he remained

calm. He showed tolerance in the face of every unpleasant situation.

iii. How did the Prophet Muhammad (SAW) treat the people of Makkah after victory?

Ans. After the conquest of Makkah, the Holy Prophet Muhammad (SAW) ordered his followers to remain tolerant. He granted general amnesty to the entire population of Makkah including his worst enemies. No house was robbed, no man or woman was insulted.

iv. Why was Rabbi asking for the repayment days before the loan was due?

Ans. Rabbi was asking for the repayment days before the loan was due because he wanted to test the tolerance of Muhammad (SAW).

v. What does the tolerance of Hazrat Muhammad (SAW) teach us?

Ans. Tolerance of Hazrat Muhammad (SAW) teaches us that we should treat every body with kindness and sympathy. We should treat even the non-Muslims with kindness in-spite of their misbehaviour or any harsh treatment.

vi. What was the effect of Hazrat Muhammad's (SAW) kindness on the Rabbi?

Ans. Seeing the kindness and great tolerance of Muhammad (SAW) Rabbi immediately gave up his religion and embraced Islam.

vii. What is the man idea of the lesson?

Ans. The main idea of the lesson is that Islam teaches us patience, tolerance, humanity and good behaviour.

The life of the Holy Prophet is the best example of tolerance, forgiveness and compassion. We should follow the teachings of our Holy Prophet (SAW).

B: Choose the correct answer for the following statements.

Answer:

1. (a) 2. (b) 3. (a) 4. (d) 5. (b)

VOCABULARY

A: Find the meaning of the following words in the dictionary and identify the part of speech of the word through abbreviation used.

Words	Meanings	Abbreviations
Frightened	خوفزدہ	Adj
Harsh	سخت	Adj
Tolerance	تحمل/برداشت	N
Convey	پہنچانا	V
Violence	تشدد	N
Reward	انعام-بدلہ	N
Honesty	دیانتداری	N
Insult	بے عزتی کرنا	N/V

B: Consult a thesaurus and find out the synonyms of the following words:

Words	Meanings
Truth	Right/ erroless

Rude	impolite / no respect
Sincere	Genuine / honest
Fear	threat / unpleasant feeling
Kindness	Good treatment
Forgive	Stop being angry
Argument	Disagreement / reasoning
Swell	to become larger and rounder

E: Translate the following passage from English into Urdu:

تحمل یا برداشت کا معنیٰ ہے کسی ایسے موجود رائے یا رویّے کو برداشت کرنے کی صلاحیت جو انسان پسند نہیں کرتا یا جس سے اتفاق نہیں کرتا۔ وہ لوگ جن میں برداشت کا مادہ کم ہوتا ہے وہ آسانی سے جارحیت، جلد باز رد عمل، غصے اور اسی طرح کے تمام منفی رویّوں کا شکار ہو جاتے ہیں۔ برداشت اللہ کی رضا اور خوشی حاصل کرنے کا ایک راستہ ہے۔ قرآن پاک میں اللہ نے صابرین کے ساتھ بے انتہا انعامات اور [illegible] کا وعدہ کیا ہے۔

GRAMMAR

NOUN:

A. Change the following sentences from singular to plural and from plural to singular.

1. **A book is a good friend.**

Ans. Books are good friends.

2. **A small car is a great vehicle.**

Ans. Small cars are great vehicles.

3. **Are the students in the classrooms?**

Ans. Is the student in the classroom?

4. **These glasses aren't for those women to wear.**

Ans. These glasses is not for that woman to wear.

5. The brush is under the chair.

Ans. Brushes are under the chairs.

B: Choose concrete and abstract nouns:

Concrete Nouns	Abstract Nouns
Book	Love
Girl	Intelligence
Mouse	Loyalty
Laptop	Peace

C: Choose Countable and Uncountable Nouns:

Countable Nouns	Uncoutable Nouns
Boy	Coffee
Soap	Tea
Table	Honey
Car	
Keyboard	

D: Fill in the blanks with a noun. Use each noun only one time:

1. I do not have much **luggage**; it's just two small bags.
2. They are going to tell you all you want to know. They are going to give you a lot of **information**.
3. There is room for everybody to sit down. There was a lot of **furniture**.
4. We have no **chairs**, not even a bed or a table.
5. "What does Arif look like ?" He's got a long

beard and very short **hair**.

E: Complete the following sentences by using the following collective noun: (Flock, herd, swarm, bouquet, gang)

1. A **swarm** of locusts attacked the crops.
2. A **flock** of birds is always a beautiful sight.
3. They welcomed the chief guest with a **bouquet** of flowers.
4. As we drove down the country side, we saw a **herd** of sheep grazing in the field.
5. The **gang** of thieves has been arrested by the police.

ACTIVITY

Use the following nouns in sentences to make their meanings clear in singular and plural form:

Nouns	Sentences
Arm	His arm was injured.
Arms	Arms and ammunition were recovered from the terrorists.
Glass	Pitch me a glass of water.
Glasses	He took off his glasses.
Content	Are you content with your present salary?
Contents	Please read the contents list of this unit.
Spectacle	The annual parade was a magnificient spectacle.

Spectacles	This pair of spectacles is very expensive.

F: Pick out noun phrases from the following sentences:

Ans:

i. Our team
ii. His age
iii. Your coming
iv. His parants/his success
v. Her guilt

Unit - 2:

Iqbal Message to Youth

(نوجوانوں کے لئے اقبال کا پیغام)

Iqbal is one of the most outstanding poet and philosopher of the Indian sub-continent. His intellectual genius has reigned supreme in the area of Islamic philosophy during the 20th century and will direct and influence the Islamic intellectual tradition in the 21st century as well. His sublime poetry and philosophy inspired millions of Muslims to wake up to the reality of time and forge a destiny for themselves. He was very much aware of the fact that if youth of the Ummah had structured their real destiny then they could have led the Muslims of sub-continent out of the pit of subjugation earlier than they did.

اقبالؒ برصغیر پاک و ہند کے عالی مقام شاعروں اور فلسفیوں میں سے ایک تھے۔ آپ کی علمی ذہانت ۲۰ ویں صدی کے دوران اسلامی فلسفے میں اعلیٰ ترین مرتبے پر فائز رہی ہے اور اکیسویں صدی میں بھی اسلامی علمی روایت کی رہنمائی کرے گا اور اس پر اثر ڈالے گا۔ آپ کی عالی شان شاعری اور فلسفے نے لاکھوں مسلمانوں کو متاثر کیا کہ وہ زمانے کی حقائق جان کر بیدار ہو جائیں اور اپنی تقدیر بنانے کے لئے خود جد وجہد کریں۔ آپ اس حقیقت سے بخوبی آگاہ تھے کہ اگر مسلم امہ کے نوجوان اپنی حقیقی تقدیر خود بناتے تو وہ برصغیر کے مسلمانوں کو غلامی کے گڑھے سے بہت پہلے ہی نکال چکے ہوتے۔

Young generation is the standard bearers of any nation. If their energy is channelized is proper direction, it can bring sea change in the social, political and economic fabric of the nation. Keeping this view in mind,

Iqbal focused on the creative energy of the youth in his poetry.

نوجوان نسل کسی بھی قوم کے معیار کے حامل ہوتے ہیں۔ اگر اُن کی توانائیاں صحیح سمت میں لگائی جائیں تو یہ قوم کے معاشرتی، سیاسی اور معاشی / زندگی، شعبوں میں عظیم تبدیلیاں لا سکتی ہیں۔ یہ خیال ذہن میں رکھتے ہوئے اقبال نے نوجوانوں کے تخلیقی توانائی پر اپنی توجہ مرکوز کی۔

محبت مجھے اُن جوانوں سے ہے
ستاروں پہ جو ڈالتے ہیں کمند

Iqbal's Naujawan is Mard-e-Momin, Mujahid, Shaheen, an explorer, an adventure, and seer, whose aim is going higher and deeper like eagle (Shaheen) to explore new world in unchartered waters of creativity and intellectual pursuit. The youth of Iqbal is a strong believer is Ishq, a creative and dynamic energy that helps the youth to discover and subdue new stars of originally and individuality. Moreover, Iqbal's Noujawan is a Man of Khudi. The absolute Khudi is infinitely creative, "Knew thyself and success shall be thine". Iqbal expresses if man becomes emperor of himself then he can lead the world in his own direction. And such a person can find out with his sagacity the pearl of future for the coming generation.

اقبال کا نوجوان مردِ مومن، مجاہد، شاہین حقائق کا متلاشی، مہم جو اور بصارت رکھنے والا ہے۔ جس کا مقصد و منزل شاہین کی طرح بلندیوں اور گہرائیوں تک پہنچنا ہے تاکہ وہ تخلیق اور علمی تلاش کے نامعلوم سمندروں میں نئی دنیا تلاش کرے۔ اقبال کا نوجوان عشق پر پختہ ایمان رکھنے والا ہے جو کہ ایک تخلیقی اور محرک توانائی ہے۔ جو اصلیت اور انفرادیت کے نئے تاروں کو دریافت کرنے اور قابو میں لانے میں نوجوان کی مدد کرتا ہے۔ علاوہ ازیں اقبال کا نوجوان خودی کا مالک ہوتا ہے۔

مکمل خودی بے انتہا تخلیقی ہوتی ہے "اپنی معرفت حاصل کرو اور کامیابی تمہاری قدم چومے گی۔" اقبال فرماتے ہیں کہ اگر انسان اپنا آقا بن گیا تو پھر وہ پوری دنیا کو اپنی مرضی کے مطابق چلا سکتا ہے۔ اور ایسا شخص اپنی شعور اور عقل کی بدولت آئندہ کے نسلوں کے لیے مستقبل کی سوتی تلاش کر سکتا ہے۔

وہی ہے صاحبِ امروز جس نے اپنی ہمت سے
زمانے کے سمندر سے نکالا گوہر فردا

But the youth of Iqbal is not contented with what he has created or invented. The spirit of "ishq", another name for perpetual struggle, spurs him to go beyond the star that he has discovered with his foresight. The motive of Iqbal's youth is to pursue his intellectual and spiritual goals and then continue his journey beyond these goals.

لیکن اقبال کا نوجوان اپنے تخلیق کردہ یا ایجاد کردہ چیزوں سے مطمئن نہیں ہے۔ عشق کا جذبہ جو کہ ایک مستقل جدوجہد کا دوسرا نام ہے اسے اس تارے سے بھی آگے جانے پر اکساتا ہے جس کو اس نے اپنی بصیرت کے ذریعے دریافت کیا ہے۔ اقبال کے نوجوان کا مقصد اپنی علمی اور روحانی منازل تلاش کرنا اور پھر ان منزلوں سے اگے جانے کے لئے اپنا سفر جاری رکھنا ہے۔

ہر ایک مقام سے آگے مقام ہے تیرا
حیات ذوق سفر کے سوا کچھ اور نہیں

The life of Iqbal's youth is dynamic and not confined to limited material achievement and enjoyment of it. He enjoys the creative journey of exploration, discovery, inventions and innovations.

The youth of Iqbal is a seer and he soars from his discovered star to new nova of brilliance and inspiration.

اقبال کے نوجوان کی زندگی متحرک ہے وہ صرف دنیاوی کامیابی اور عیش و عشرت تک محدود نہیں ہے۔ وہ جستجو، دریافت، ایجادات اور نئی دنیا بنانے کے تخلیقی سفر سے لطف اُٹھاتا ہے۔

(وہی جہاں ہے تیرا جس کو تو کرے پیدا یہ سنگ خشت نہیں جو تیری نگاہ میں ہے)

اقبال کا نوجوان مستقبل شناس بھی ہے اور وہ اپنے دریافت کردہ تارے سے اوپر زیادہ چمک اور اثر رکھنے والے تارے پر چڑھ جاتا ہے۔

ستاروں سے آگے جہاں اور بھی ہے
ابھی عشق کے امتحان اور بھی ہے

These are the views of Iqbal about the youth of the nation. Iqbal wants to set higher benchmark for the new generation. He wants to inculcate in them the spirit of innovation and discovery, because youth are to lead and take the nation to the height of self-sufficiency and independence. The youth of Iqbal is not a thinking Hamlet but a man of action, mild in speech but enthusiastic in action, whether he is in the battlefield or in the company of friend, he is pure in head and heart.

یہ قوم کے نوجوانوں سے متعلق اقبال کے خیالات و نظریات ہیں۔ اقبال نئی نسل کے لئے اعلیٰ معیاری مثال قائم کرنا چاہتا ہے۔ وہ ان میں نئے نئے چیزیں دریافت کرنے کا جذبہ پیدا کرنا چاہتا ہے۔ کیونکہ نوجوانوں کو قوم کو خود کفالت اور آزادی کے بلندیوں پر لے جانا ہے۔ اقبال کا نوجوان صرف خیالات اور خیالی دنیا والا نہیں ہے بلکہ عمل کا انسان ہے۔ تقریر میں تو نرم مگر عمل میں پُر جوش چاہے وہ میدان جنگ میں ہو یا دوستوں کے مجلس میں، اس کا دل اور دماغ پاک ہوتا ہے۔

نرم دم گفتگو گرم دم جستجو
رزم ہو یا بزم ہو پاک دل و پاکباز

It can be concluded that youth was the main focus of Iqbal. He declares youth a symbol of hope and future of the nation. If young generation is ready to contribute to the progress and prosperity of the Umma, the day is not far off when the whole Muslim community will rise as mighty power which no nation of the world will be able to subdue.

خلاصہ کلام یہ ہو سکتا ہے کہ نوجوان اقبال کا اصل مرکز توجہ ہے۔ وہ نوجوان کو قوم کی اُمید اور مستقبل کی علامت سمجھتا ہے۔ اگر نوجوان نسل اُمت کے ترقی اور خوشحالی میں اپنا حصہ ڈالنے کے لئے تیار ہے تو وہ دن دور نہیں جب پوری مسلم امت ایک مضبوط طاقت کے طور پر ابھرے گی جس کو دنیا کی کوئی بھی قوم شکست نہیں دے سکے گا۔

COMPREHENSION

A: Answer the following questions:

1. How is the youth standard bears of a nation?

Ans. Youth is the standard bearer of a nation because if their energy is properly channelized, it can bring great change in the social, economic and political life of the nation.

2. According to Iqbal how can the youth change themselves?

Ans. Iqbal says that youth's life is dynamic not static. He enjoys the creative journey of exploration and innovation. They have the power to change themselves and bring a sea of change in the life of the whole nation.

3. Read the 3rd paragraph and write down the key idea.

Ans. In this paragraph Iqbal says that Muslim youth is

like shaheen who flies higher and higher. He believes in Ishq and Khudi. Khudi is a creative power which enables a person to make his own fortune and lead the world in his own direction.

4. <u>What is the main idea of the lesson?</u>

Ans. The main idea of the lesson is that according to Iqbal youth of the Ummah is the real asset of Millate Islamia. If their energies are properly channelized and utilized, Muslims Umma will rise as mighty power and no one will be able to subdue them.

5. <u>According to Iqbal, the youth shouldn't confine to material achievement? Express you view on this statement.</u>

Ans. Iqbal says that Muslim youth should not confine to material achievement and worldly enjoyment. He should enjoy spiritual and creative journey of exploration. He must be an explorer, a shaheen, a seer and innovator.

B: Choose the correct answer for the following:

Ans:

1. d. 2. a. 3. c. 4. d.

C: Use the following words in sentences of your own:

Words	Sentences
Nation	No nation of the world can defeat Pakistan.
Battlefield	The enemy fled from the battlefield.
Determination	Quaid-e-Azam was a man of strong determination.
Motive	The motive of Iqbal's youth is to

	persue his intellectual and spiritual goals.
Confined	Muslim youth should not confine to materail acheivements.
Direction	Only Islam can lead us to right direction.
Symbol	Hamlet is the symbol of indecision.
Goals	Young blood of the nation can achieve goals.

VOCABULARY

Prefix: Prefix is a set of letters that is added to the begining of a word to change its meaning.
For example:
happy ---------------> Unhappy
Agree -----------------------> Disagree
Possible --------------------> Impossible etc.

Suffix: A suffix is a set of letters that is added to the end of a word to change its meaning.
For example:
Ful ------------------> Beautiful
Dom ----------------> Freedom
Ness ----------------> Happiness etc.

A: Complete the sentences by writing the correct prefix in the blank space. dis, in, mis, re, un

Ans.

1. I just cannot believe it! The story is **unbelievable**.
2. No, that answer is **incorrect**. It is wrong.
3. Let's look at this information again. We should **review** it before the test.

4. I saw Alina just a moment ago, but now I can not find her! She just **disappeared**.
5. Oh, I am sorry, I did not hear you correctly. I **misunderstood** you.

B: Complete the words by using the suffixes from the list:

-ness, -able, ment, -ful, -less

1. Fazila can't stay still. She always wants to move! She is **restless**.
2. Rashida is very intelligent! She's **adorable**.
3. Maleeha can't remember anything! She is very **forgetful**.
4. I appreciate your great attitudde. I am really **thankful**.
5. The best thing about her is her **kindness**.

GRAMMAR

Pronouns:

(A) Choose the appropriate options to complete the sentences.

1. We all told the boss that we wanted to have our salaries paid in advance but he just ignored **us**.
2. When the man asked me how I had got his address, I told him that I was given it by a relative of **him**.
3. Although no one in the room seemed to follow **anything** said by the speaker, he never intended to simplify his language.
4. I hope you will enjoy youself at the reunion party this weekend because I wont be able to be there **myself**.

5. We decided to do all the cooking by **ourselves** instead of hiring a catering company for the party.

B: Fill in the blanks with "who/whom/that/which/ when/where/whose/ why".

Ans.

1. The shop **which** I go to is closed.
2. Your shop **that** will probably be shut down next year, is really old.
3. I have met most of the people **who** are eager to take part in the competition.
4. Do you know the reason **why** our offer was rejected.
5. Do you remember the town **where** you were born in?

C: Put the following indefinite pronouns into the correct blanks:

1. Cann't you hear that **some one** is knocking on the door.
2. I was wondering if you would like **something** to drink.
3. The family members have been badly injured in the accident. Is there **anyone** to help them.
4. Seema has just checked the internet, however she could not find the article **anywhere**.
5. Unfortunately, this plant is already dead and there is **nothing** we can do about it.

D: Underline the pronoun in each sentence below. Circle the antecedent the pronoun pronoun refers to.

1. Saima walked to the park. **She** enjoyed jumping on the trampoline.
2. Shama loves to walk on the beach. **She** watches the sunset often.
3. Dawood enjoys playing basketball. **He** knows that it is his favorite sport.
4. Abrar, Jamal and Manan enjoy playing cricket. **They** love teamwork.
5. The shopper couldn't find **his** car in the parking lot.

Anaphoric and Cataphoric Reference

1. Anaphoric reference means that word in a text refers back to other ideas in the text for its meaning.

For example:

I went out with ***Jameela*** on Sunady. ***She*** Looked confused.

In the above example "She" is anaphoric reference because it refers to noun "Jameela" that is intoduced earlier in the text.

2. Cataphoric Reference means that a word in a text refers to another word which is used later in the text.

For example:-

When ***he*** arrived, ***Salman*** noticed that the door was open.

In the above example "He" is cataphoric reference because it refers to noun "Salman" that comes later in the text.

Unit - 3

Quaid - A Great Leader

(قائد۔ایک عظیم رہنما)

It was August 7th, 1947, when a silver aircraft circled over the airport at Mauripur, Karachi. It was watched by a vast, excited crowd while smoothly landing. First to step out of the aeroplane was a tall and dignified man wearing a pure white Sherwani. As soon as he appeared, the whole crowed roared with one voice, "Pakistan Zindabad! Pakistan Zindabad!" and every one pushed forward to welcome him, to get as close to him as possible in order to see him clearly. For here was their great leader, Quaid-e- Azam, the founder and first Governor General of their new country. Here was their leader who had won Pakistan for them Muhammad Ali Jinnah.

یہ 7اگست 1947ء کی بات ہے جب چاندی کی طرح سفید جہاز نے کراچی میں موری پور کے ہوائی اڈے کے اوپر چکر لگایا۔ سیدھا زمین پر اترتے ہوئے اس جہاز کو ایک بہت بڑا پرجوش ہجوم دیکھ رہا تھا۔ سب سے پہلے جو شخص جہاز سے باہر نکل آیا وہ ایک دراز قد اور بارعب انسان تھا جس نے خالص سفید شیروانی زیب تن کی ہوئی تھی۔ جونہی وہ نمودار ہوئے تو پورے ہجوم نے یک آواز پاکستان زندہ آباد پاکستان زندہ آباد کے نعرے لگائے اور ہر ایک شخص اپ کو خوش آمدید کہنے کے لئے آگے بڑھنے کی کوشش کرتا تھا تاکہ اس کے قریب تر ہو کر اپ کو اچھی طرح دیکھ سکے۔ کیونکہ یہاں پر ان کا عظیم رہنما قائداعظم موجود تھا جو کہ ان کے نئے ملک کا بانی اور پہلا گورنر جنرل تھا۔
یہاں ان کا وہ قائد موجود تھا جس نے ان کے لئے پاکستان حاصل کر لیا تھا یعنی محمد علی جناح۔

As he drove through the great sea of people that

stretched from the airport to the city, through all the cheers and tears of joy and the never ending slogans of "Pakistan Zindabad", the Quaid showed no signs of his feelings. He rarely did so. If he felt pride or joy in what he had done, he did not let anybody see it.

جوں ہی وہ گاڑی میں بیٹھ کر لوگوں کے اس عظیم سمندر سے گزرنے لگے جو ہوائی اڈے سے شہر تک پھیلا ہوا تھا۔ لوگوں کے خوشی کے نعروں اور آنسوؤں اور پاکستان زندہ آباد کے نہ ختم ہونے والے نعروں کے درمیان میں سے، تو قائد نے اپنے دلی احساسات کو ظاہر نہ ہونے دیا۔ آپ نے شاذونادر ہی ایسا کیا۔ اگر آپ کے دل میں اپنے کئے کارناموں پر فخر یا خوشی کا احساس تھا بھی تو آپ نے اسے کسی پر ظاہر نہ ہونے دیا۔

Through all the excitement of those first days in the life of the young nation, the man who had made it possible remained calm, serious and sober. Perhaps he was thinking of the millions of people who had become homeless when India and Pakistan became separate countries.

اس نئی قوم کی زندگی کے ابتدائی دنوں کے جوش وجذبے کے دوران وہ شخص جس نے یہ سب کچھ ممکن بنایا تھا۔ پرسکون، خاموش اور سنجیدہ رہا۔ شاید آپ ان لاکھوں لوگوں کے بارے میں فکرمند تھے جو انڈیا اور پاکستان کے علیحدگی کے وقت بے گھر ہو چکے تھے۔

Perhaps he was thinking of the thousands who were being attacked and killed on the roads and railways as they tried to reach their homeland. Pakistan's first year was terrible; half a million Indian Muslims were either killed or imprisoned. Six and half million people left homes and took refuge in Pakistan due to Indian atrocities. Quaid-e-Azam was shocked at these happenings. Despite this he extended the hand of friend-

ship towards India with view that enemy of today may be friend of tomorrow.

شاید آپ ان ہزاروں لوگوں کے بارے میں سوچ رہے تھے جو اپنے مادر وطن پہنچنے کی کوشش کے دوران سڑکوں اور ریل گاڑیوں میں حملے کر کے قتل کئے جا رہے تھے۔ پاکستان کا پہلا سال بہت خوفناک تھا۔ پانچ لاکھ ہندوستانی مسلمان یا تو قتل کئے گئے یا قید کئے گئے۔ ساڑھے چھ لاکھ لوگوں نے ہندوستانی مظالم کی وجہ سے اپنے گھر بار چھوڑ کر پاکستان میں پناہ لی۔ قائداعظمؒ ان واقعات پر بہت رنجیدہ تھے۔ اس کے باوجود آپ نے ہندوستان کی طرف دوستی کا ہاتھ بڑھایا اس خیال کے ساتھ کہ آج کا دشمن کل کا دوست بن سکتا ہے۔

There was much in those days of violence to sadden Jinnah who was a man of very strong feelings although he rarely showed it. Yet those who were close to him on Independence Day sometimes saw for a few moments a happier man. Once he went to balcony of the Governor House, from where he could see without being seeing, and as he looked on the crowed still cheering in the streets outside, he smiled. In that smile could be seen the warm hearted man behind the stem Quaid-e-Azam.

اُن دنوں تشدد اتنا زیادہ تھا جس نے جناح کو بھی پریشان کر دیا جو کہ نہایت مضبوط احساسات کا مالک تھا۔ اگرچہ آپ نے کبھی کبھار اس پریشانی کا اظہار کیا۔ پھر بھی وہ لوگ جو یوم آزادی آپ کے قریب رہے انہوں نے اپ کو چند لمحوں کے لئے پہلے سے زیادہ خوش دیکھا۔ ایک بار آپ گورنر ہاؤس کے ایک بالکونی میں گئے ارو چھپ کر جب نیچے لوگوں کی ہجوم کا نظارا کیا جو ابھی تک باہر گلیوں میں جشن منا رہے تھے تو آپؒ مسکرائے اس مسکراہٹ میں ایک سخت گیر قائداعظم کے اندر ایک ہمدرد انسان دیکھا جا سکتا تھا۔

Muhammad Ali Jinnah was at this time tired and far

from well but he had the satisfaction of knowing that the greater part of his work was done. By the force of his determination and leadership, a people who had once been a defeated group, with little to hope for, in an empire ruled by a foreign power, had become the greatest of the Muslim States and the 5th largest nation in the world. Seventy million people, who once had no country to call their own, had become a nation - with great ideals and a great faith. A few days after he landed in Karachi, Muhammad Ali Jinnah told his people, "You are free to go to you temples: you are free to go to your mosque or to any other place of worship in this state of Pakistan. You may belong to any religion or caste - we all are citizens of one state." He was, of course reminding them of the Prophet's (SAW) teachings that all men are equal in the eyes of Allah.

محمد علی جناح اس وقت تھکے ماندے اور بیمار تھے۔ لیکن یہ جان کر اسے اطمینان ہو رہا تھا کہ ان کے کام کا زیادہ تر حصہ مکمل ہو چکا تھا۔ آپ کی عزم اور قیادت کی بدولت وہ لوگ جو کبھی مایوس اور شکست خوردہ قوم تھی۔ ایک ایسے ملک میں جو بیرونی طاقت کے زیر تسلط تھا۔ وہ اب ایک عظیم ترین اسلامی ریاست اور دنیا کی پانچویں بڑی قوم بن چکی تھی۔ سات ملین لوگ جن کا اپنا ملک نہیں تھا وہ قوم کی حیثیت حاصل کر چکی تھی۔ مثالی تصورات اور عظیم اعتقاد کے ساتھ ۔ کراچی میں اترنے کے چند دنوں کے بعد محمد علی جناح نے عوام کو بتایا "تم آزاد ہو۔ تمہیں اپنے مندروں میں جانے کی آزادی ہے تمہیں مسجدوں میں جانے کی آزادی ہے یا ریاست پاکستان کی کسی بھی جگہ جائے عبادت میں جانے کی آزادی ہے۔ چاہے تمہارا تعلق کسی بھی مذہب یا ذات سے ہو ہم سب اس ایک ریاست کے برابر کے شہری ہیں۔ بے شک آپ انہیں پیغمبر پاک ﷺ کے وہ تعلیمات یاد دلا رہے تھے کہ تمام انسان اللہ کی نظر میں برابر ہیں"۔

COMPREHENSION

A: Answer the following questions:

1. Describe the person who had come out of the aeroplane at Mauripur, Karachi, on August 7, 1947.

Ans. The person who had come out of the aeroplane at Mauripur airport was a tall and aged man. He was sober and dignified man wearing white pure sherwani.

2. Why did the crowed roar in one voice, "Pakistan Zindabad!"?

Ans. As soon as the excited crowed saw their great leader among themselves, they roared in one voice Pakistan Zindabad!.

3. Why had people become homeless?

Ans. People had become homeless due to the division of Sub-Continent into two separate states. People left their homes and migrated to their new and independent Islamic state.

4. Why did the Quaid-e-Azam look satisfied?

Ans. Quaid-e-Azam looked satisfied because he knew that most of his work had been completed and a separate state had been achieved.

5. What did the Quaid tell the people about equal rights?

Ans. Quaid told the people that all of us are equal citizens of one state. They are free to go to their respective places of worship. Their rights of citizenship would be protected.

6. <u>Find a sentence from the text, having cause and effect.</u>

Ans. "There was much in those days of violence to sadden Jinnah" OR "People who had become home-less when India and Pakistan become separate coun-tries".

7. <u>Identify a sentence from text, expressing an opi-nion.</u>

Ans. The sentences expressing opinion is:
"Perhaps he was thinking of the thousands who were being attacked and killed….."

B: Choose the correct answer for the following:

Ans: 1. (b) 2. (b) 3. (c) 4. (a) 5. (a)

C: What do you understand by the following phrases. Explain.

Ans.

1. Cheers and tears of joy.

خوشی کے آنسو۔ مطلب یہ ہے کہ انسان اکثر انتہائی خوشی کی وجہ سے بھی جذبات پر قابو نہ پا کر رونے لگتا ہے۔

2. Far from well.

صحت سے دور۔ مطلب یہ کہ بیمار اور ایسی حالت جس میں انسان تکلیف میں ہو۔

3. Had become a nation.

قوم بن چکی تھی۔ مطلب یہ کہ ہندوستان کے منتشر مسلمان آبادی اب باقاعدہ طور پر ایک منظم قوم بن کر اپنے ملک کے مالک بن گئے تھے۔

4. Enemy of today may be friend of tomorrow.

آج کا دشمن کل کا دوست مطلب یہ ہے کہ بین الاقوامی تعلقات میں نہ مستقل دشمنی ہوتی ہے اور نہ مستقل دوستی

D: Use the following words in sentences of you own:

Words	Sentences
Excitement	There was great excitement on the independence day.
Ideal	Hazrat Umar (RA) is my ideal personality.
Rarely	Ahmad rarely comes to the village.
Vast	A vast crowed was waiting for their great leader.
Unity	Unity of Muslims is the cry of the day.

VOCABULARY

E: Find the meanings of the following words and identify the parts of speech:

Words	Meanings	Parts of Speech
Ferocity	درندگی	Noun
Remind	یاد دلانا	Verb
Determination	عزم	Noun
Crowd	ہجوم	Noun
Sober	سنجیدہ	Adjective

F: Consult a thesaures and find out the antonyms of the following words:

Words	Antonyms
Serious	Funny
Violence	Peace

Weakness	Strength
Delight	Sadness
Harmony	Disharmony

G: Write an essay on your favourite / ideal personality.

There have been many prominent figures in the history but the person I like very much is Allama Muhammad Iqbal. He was born in Sialkot on 9th November1877. He is our national poet. He was a great thinker, philosopher and great poet of the east.

Iqbal is known as the greatest poet in the Muslim world. He has written poetry in Urdu as well as in Persian Language. He awakened the Muslims of Sub-Continent through his poetry. He lit a candle of freedom in the hearts of Indian Muslims. He said that if they did not unite for the noble cause of freedom, they would be ruined. He told the Muslims that they have lost their glory because of disunity and loss of moral character. Iqbal was desirous that Muslims should regain their past glory and greatness. He was the first person who demanded a separate homeland for the Muslims of India. He was of the opinion that both Muslims and Hindus could not live together in a single country. He gave us the message of hope, brotherhood, freedom and unity.

Some of famous books of Dr. Allama Muhammad Iqbal are Bang-e-Dara, Pyam-e-Mashriq, Bal-e-Jebreil and Armaghan-e-hijaz etc. Most of the people read his books and are greatly influenced.

In short we can say that he was not only a great personality, but a great leader, poet and an experienced statesman. He will be remembered by the Muslims of Sub-Continent forever.

I: Summary of the lesson (Great Leader)
Summary:

In this lesson it is said that on 7th August 1947, Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah reached Karachi. As he stepped out of the aeroplane, a vast and excited crowd was waiting at the airport to say warm welcome to him. As he appeared the whole crowd roared with one voice Pakistan Zaindabad. Every person was trying his best to get closer to him to see him clearly. Because here was their great leader who had won Pakistan for them.

As the Quaid drove through this large crowd of people, he showed no sign of his feelings. He was indeed very happy but he did not let anybody see his pride and pleasure on his face. On this happy occasion, he remained calm and serious because he was worried about the millions of homeless people.

By the force of his determination he was successful in getting a free homeland. He told his people that they are free to go to their respective places of worship and profess their religion. He assured them that all of us are equal citizens of this one state.

J: Translate the following sentences from English to Urdu:

Ans. Translation of these lines given has been done in the translation section see .

GRAMMAR

A. Fill in the article a, an the where necessary . Insert "x" where no article is used:

1. I like a blue T-Shirt over there better than the red one.
2. Their car goes 150 miles an hour.
3. Where is the USB drive I lent you last week?
4. Do you still live in x Bannu.
5. Is your mother working in the old office building.

VERBS:

A: Which of the three sentences containing a modal auxiliary verb has the same meaning as the original one?

1. They are able to speak English well.

Ans. They can speak English well.

2. There is a possibility of rain tomorrow.

Ans. It may rain tomorrow.

4. Are you able to drive a tractor?

Ans. Can you drive a tractor?

5. We are not allowed to swim when the red flag is flying.

Ans. We must not swim when the red flag is flying.

B: Find the regular verb in each line and write it in the space provided.

Ans.

1. Read - feel - play – see	**Play**
2. Listen - do - go - make	**Listen**
3. Know - help - say - think	**Help**
4. Like - write - forget – eat	**Like**

5. Take - bring - cut – clean **Clean**

C: Decide whether the verbs in colour are transitive or intransitive

Ans:

Transitive	**Intransitive**
Showed	Crying
Advised	Raining
Laughed	

Unit - 4

The Daffodils

(آبی نرگس)

I wondered lonely as a cloud
That floats on high o'er vales and hills,
When all at once I saw a crowd,
A host, of golden daffodils;
Besides the lake, beneath the trees,
Fluttering and dancing in the breeze.

میں بادل کی طرح تنہا پھرتا رہا
جو وادیوں اور پہاڑوں کے اوپر بلندی پر فضا میں تیرتا ہے۔
جب اچانک میں نے ایک ہجوم دیکھا
سنہرے آبی نرگس کی ایک بڑی تعداد
جھیل کے کنارے اور درختوں کے نیچے
بادِصبا میں لہلہاتے اور رقص کرتے ہوئے

Continuous as the star that shine
And twinkle on the Milk Way,
They stretched in never - ending line,
Along the margin of a bay:
Ten thousand saw I at a glance,
Tossing their heads in sprightly dance.

ستاروں کی طرح مسلسل قطار میں جو چمکتے ہیں۔
اور کہکشاں پر جگمگاتے ہیں۔
وہ ایک نہ ختم ہونے والی قطار میں پھیلے ہوئے تھے۔

===

کھاڑی کے کنارے کے ساتھ ساتھ
میں نے ایک ہی نظر میں دس ہزار دیکھے
جو کہ نہایت خوشی کے عالم میں ناچتے ہوئے سروں کو ہلا رہے تھے۔

The waves beside them _________ but they
Out-did the sparkling waves in glee:
A poet could not but be gay,
In such a jocund company:
I gazed - and gazed - but little thought:
What wealth the show to me had brought.

ان کے پاس ہی موجیں بھی رقص کر رہے تھیں لیکن وہ
خوشی اور مسرت میں چمکتے ہوئے لہروں سے سبقت لے گئے تھے
ایک شاعر خوش ہونے کے سوا اور کیا کر سکتا تھا۔
ایک ایسی ہی خوش کن صحبت میں
میں انہیں گھورتا رہا مگر بہت کم خیال کیا
کہ اس منظر نے میرے لئے کیا خوشی لائی تھی۔

For oft, when on my couch I lie
In vacant or in pensive mood,
They flash upon that inward eye
Which is the bliss of solitude;
And then my heart with pleasure fills,
And dances with the daffodils.

کیونکہ اکثر میں اپنے بستر پر لیٹ جاتا ہوں
خالی ذہن کے ساتھ یا سوچوں میں ڈوبا ہوا
تو وہ میرے باطنی آنکھ (دل کی آنکھ) کے سامنے نمودار ہوتے ہیں

===

جو تنہائی کے لمحوں میں خوشی اور سعادت کا ذریعہ ہے

اور پھر میرا دل خوشی سے بھر جاتا ہے

اور آبی گل نرگس کے ساتھ رقص کرنا شروع کر دیتا ہے۔

COMPREHENSION

A: Read out the text and answer the following questions:

1. Is there any personification in this poem? If yes, where?

Ans. Yes! In this poem the poet has used the figure of speech - personification. He says that a crowd of daffodils is standing beside the lake and tossing their heads in sprightly dance. Personification has been used in 1st and 2nd stanza. "A crowd of daffodils" "Tossing their heads in sprightly dance".

2. Write at least two lines showing similes.

Ans. Examples of similes are as under
"I wandered lonely as a cloud."
"Continuous as the stars that shine.".

3. What does the word "crowd" exactly mean?

Ans. Crowd exactly means a large number of people gathered somewhere.

4. Why does the poet compare himself to a cloud?

Ans. The poet compares himself to a cloud because cloud floats on high hills and valleys lonely and the poet is also alone walking and visiting lands and hills to enjoy beautiful scenes.

5. Write the main idea of the poem.

Ans. In this poem William Wordsworth (a poet of na-

ture) describes the natural scenes and beauties when he was passing through a valley where large numbers of daffodils were growing. He actually praises the scene and diverts our attention to the fact that some ordinary beauty may give us the pleasures which remains with us as a bliss of solitude.

6. Do you like this poem? Why?

Ans. Yes, I like this poem very much because it depicts natural beauties through the effective use of figurative language. The poet is successful in taking us to the very land of daffodils.

B: Choose the correct option:

Ans:-

1. (c) The Poet　　2. (b). The Daffodils
3. (b). Daffodils　　4. (a). Walking aimlessly
5. (c). Pleasure

VOCABULARY

A: Deduce the meaning of the following words. Confirm your meaning from the dictionary.

Words	Meanings	
Oft	اکثر	time and again
Never ending	نہ ختم ہونے والا	Limitless
Glee	خوشی	Pleasure
Bliss	سعادت	Blessing
Twinkle	جگمگانا	Shining
Sparkling	چمکتے ہوئے	blazing, twinkling
Stretch	پھیلا ہوا	Spread

B: Can you tell which line of the poem indicate:

1. Comparison of daffodils with star. (Stanza 2 - Line 1)
2. Speaker's solitariness to that of a cloud. (Stanza 1 - Line 1)
3. Comparison of daffodils to a crowd of people. (Stanza 1 - Line 3)
4. Comparison of daffodils to dancing humans. (Stanza 1 - Line 6)

C: Which word of the poem means the same as:

Ans.

1. Number of daffodils ------------ Host.
2. Glance --------------------------- Glimpse
3. Happy feeling -------------------Glee.
4. Deep thought --------------------Pensive mood.
5. Blessing --------------------------Bliss.

WRITING

Paraphrase:

Paraphrasing is re - writing the poet's words or ideas in your own words without altering the meaning. A stanza takes the shape of prose. It is about the same length as the original, because the purpose is to rephrase without leaving out any important point.

Summarize:

Summary is putting down the main ideas of someone else's work in your own words. A summary is always shorter than the original because the idea is to include only the main points of the original work and leave out the irrelevant.

GRAMMAR

A: Use the correct form if the (present / past) participle to fill in the blanks:

Ans.

1. His ***tattered*** coat needs mending.
2. A ***rolling*** stone gathers no moss.
3. A ***lost*** opportunity never returns.
4. He kept me ***waiting***.
5. She looked ***worried***.

B: Fill in the correct participle form (Present/Past Participle)

1. He was sitting in an armchair ***reading*** a magazine.
2. ***Being*** in the company for many years, he knew everyone and everything.
3. The cup with milk ***lay*** on the table.
4. ***Knowing*** each other for ages, they had a lot to talk about.
5. ***Married*** into a rich family, she got everything she wished for.

C: Underline the infinitive in each sentence:

1. The best plumber ***to call*** is Mr. Amir.
2. His only ambition was ***to succeed*** at his job.
3. Each year Mansoor tried ***to find*** more deductions for his tax return.
4. ***To patch*** the hole in the tyre, the mechanic inserted a plug.
5. She learnt ***to read*** and write English in coaching academy.

D: Combine the following simple sentences into a single simple sentence by using an infinitive:

Ans:-

1. I have engaged a private tutor to teach me English.
2. He is very weak to walk.
3. I look out of the window of my carriage to see the green pastures.
4. The proposal is quite unreasonable to be accepted.
5. He works hard to gain the first position.

GERUND:

Underline the gerund or gerund phrase in the following sentences:

Ans:-

1. ***Swimming at beach*** is safer that ***swimming in open*** sea.
2. Kareem doesn't like ***getting up*** early on Sunday.
3. Maria enjoys ***reading stories*** at night.
4. ***Leaving*** Swat changed Nazeer's career forever.
5. The darkness of the night prevented us from ***finishing*** the job.

Unit-5:

The Madina Charter

(میثاقِ مدینہ)

When the Prophet Muhammad (SAW) migrated to Medina, this city was inhabited by different sections of people. They were the faithful followers of Muhammad (SAW) who had abandoned the ties of kith and kin and followed him. They were known as Muhajireen or "Refugees". The new converts of Medina who had helped the Prophet (SAW) through thick and thin were known as Ansar or "Helpers". The other communities living in Medina were the idol worshippers and the Jews.

جب پیغمبر محمد ﷺ نے مدینہ ہجرت کی تو اس شہر میں مختلف طبقات کے لوگ آباد تھے۔ وہ پیغمبر محمد ﷺ کے وفادار ساتھی تھے جنہوں نے قریبی رشتہ داروں کو چھوڑ کر آپ کے ساتھ ہجرت کی تھی۔ وہ مہاجرین یا پناہ گزین کے نام سے جانے جاتے تھے۔ مدینہ کے نو مسلم جنہوں نے ہر مشکل گھڑی میں پیغمبر ﷺ کی مدد کی ان کو انصار یا مددگار کہا جاتا تھا۔ دوسری طبقات جو مدینہ میں رہتے تھے وہ بت پرست اور یہودی تھے۔

In order to create harmony and co-operation, the Prophet (SAW) first abolished the tribal distinction and grouped the inhabitants of Medina under one general name, Ansar or Helpers. He knew that goodwill and support of all the sections of people were necessary for the creation of an Islamic state. He knew that tolerance was necessary when different communities lived together. With these objectives in mind, the Prophet (SAW) drafted a charter which is generally

known as the Medina Charter.

باہمی یکجہتی اور تعاون کی فضا پیدا کرنے کے لئے پیغمبر ﷺ نے سب سے پہلے قبائلی امتیازات کو ختم کر دیا اور مدینہ کے باشندوں کو ایک عام نام یعنی انصار کے تحت جمع کر دیا۔ آپؐ جانتے تھے کہ ایک اسلامی سلطنت کو وجود میں لانے کے لئے تمام طبقات کی رضامندی اور حمایت ضروری ہے۔ آپؐ جانتے تھے کہ جب مختلف طبقات کے لوگ ایک جگہ رہتے ہو تو وہاں رواداری اور برداشت ضروری ہوتی ہے۔ ان مقاصد کو ذہن میں رکھتے ہوئے پیغمبر ﷺ نے ایک میثاق تشکیل دی جسے عام طور پر میثاقِ مدینہ کہا جاتا ہے۔

The Main Points of the charter are:

اس معاہدے کے اہم نکات یہ ہیں۔

All the communities signing the charter would form the common nationality. If any signatory of the charter was attacked by an enemy, others would defend him collectively. The Muslims, the Jews and other communities of this republic should be free to profess their own respective religion and perform religious ceremonies. Individual and personal offences of trivial nature of any non-Muslim would be treated as such and no general liability would fall on the community to which the offender belonged. The oppressed should be protected. Henceforth, bloodshed, murder and violence should be Haram (abominable) in Medina. All disputes should be referred for decision toMuhammad (SAW) the Prophet of Allah.

اس میثاق پر دستخط کرنے والے تمام فرقے ایک ہی قوم تصور ہونگے۔ اگر میثاق پر دستخط کرنے والے کسی بھی ایک فرقے پر دشمن حملہ کردے تو دوسرے طبقات مشترکہ طور پر اس کا دفاع کرینگے۔ اس عوامی ریاست میں رہنے والے مسلمان، یہودی اور دوسرے فرقے اپنی اپنی مذہب

کے پرچار اور مذہبی رسومات ادا کرنے میں آزاد ہونگے۔ کسی بھی غیر مسلم کے ذاتی جرائم جو معمولی نوعیت کے ہو وہ ایسے تصور ہونگے اور ان کی ذمہ داری پوری فرقے پر عائد نہ ہوگی جس سے اس مجرم کا تعلق ہو۔ مظلوم کی حفاظت کی جائی گی۔ ابھی ہی سے مدینہ میں خون ریزی، قتل اور تشدد حرام تصور ہوگی اور تمام تنازعات آخری فیصلہ کے لئے پیغمبر محمد ﷺ کو پیش کئے جائیں گے۔

The importance of the charter lies in the fact that it announces the great principles of civic equality, freedom of worship and religious and racial tolerance. This principle can also be seen in the perspective of the creation of Pakistan. Our founder, Quaid-e-Azam clearly told his people in 1947, at the time of creation of Pakistan: "You may belong to any religion, caste or creed - we are all equal citizens of one state".

اس میثاق کی اہمیت اس حقیقت میں پوشیدہ ہے کہ یہ شہری مساوات، عبادت کی آزادی، مذہبی اور نسلی رواداری کے اُصولوں کا اعلان کرتا ہے۔ یہ اُصول قیام پاکستان کے تناظر میں بھی دیکھا جاسکتا ہے۔ ہمارے بانی قائداعظمؒ نے تخلیق پاکستان 1947ء کے وقت اپنے عوام سے مخطاب ہو کر فرمایا۔ "چاہے تمہارا تعلق کسی بھی مذہب، ذات یا عقیدے سے ہو، ہم سب اس ایک ریاست کے برابر کے شہری ہیں۔"

In 1948, the General Assembly of the United Nation unanimously adopted the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. The declaration proclaims the religious, personal, civic, political, economic, social and cultural rights of human beings. The incorporation of the clauses of Medina Charter in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights by the UN shows that Islam is the greatest protector of Human Rights.

1948ء میں اقوام متحدہ کے جنرل اسمبلی نے متفقہ طور پر انسانی حقوق کا عالمگیر اعلامیہ منظور

کر لیا۔ یہ اعلامیہ تمام انسانوں کی مذہبی، ذاتی، شہری، سیاسی، معاشی، معاشرتی اور ثقافتی حقوق کی ضمانت دیتا ہے۔

The Universal declaration of Human Rights:

انسانی حقوق کا عالمی اعلامیہ:

- This Charter was approved on 10th December, 1948 and made public. There are thirty points in all. A few are being mentioned here.
- We are all free and equal. We are all born free. We all have our own thoughts and ideas. We should all be treated in the same way.
- Don't discriminate. These rights belong to everybody, whatever our differences are.
- We all have the rights to live, and to live in freedom and safety.
- Nobody has any right to hurt us or to torture us.
- We are all protected by the law. The law is the same for everybody. It must treat us all fairly.
- We all have the right to take part in the government of our country.
- We all have a right to lead a good life. Mothers and children, people who are old unemployed or disabled, and all other people have the right to be cared for.
- Education is a right, primary education should be free.
- We have a duty to other people and we should protect their rights and freedoms.

یہ میثاق 10 دسمبر 1948 کو منظور کر لیا گیا اور اسے منظر عام پر لایا گیا۔ اس میں کل تیس نکات ہیں۔ یہاں پر چند نکات کا تذکرہ کیا جا رہا ہے۔

☆ ہم سب آزاد اور برابر ہیں۔ ہم پیدائشی آزاد ہیں۔ ہم سب اپنے اپنے خیالات اور نظریات رکھتے ہیں۔ ہم سب کے ساتھ یکساں سلوک ہونا چاہیے۔

☆ امتیازی سلوک نہ کرو۔ ہمارے آپس کے اختلافات چاہے جو بھی ہو لیکن حقوق ہم سب سے تعلق رکھتے ہیں۔

☆ ہم سب جینے کا حق رکھتے ہیں۔ آزادی اور حفاظت کے ساتھ جینا۔

☆ کسی کو بھی ہمیں نقصان دینے یا اذیت پہنچانے کا حق حاصل نہیں۔

☆ قانون ہم سب کو تحفظ فراہم کرتا ہے۔ قانون سب کے لئے ہیں اسے ہمارے ساتھ انصاف کرتا ہے۔

☆ ہم سب کو ملک کے حکومتی اُمور چلانے میں حصہ لینے کا حق حاصل ہے۔

☆ ہم سب کو اچھی زندگی گزارنے کا حق حاصل ہے۔ ماؤں اور بچوں اور وہ لوگ جو بوڑھے، بے روزگار یا معذور ہیں اور اسی طرح تمام دوسرے لوگوں کا حق ہے کہ اُن کا خیال رکھا جائے۔

☆ تعلیم سب کا حق ہے اور پرائمری تعلیم مفت ہونی چاہیے۔

☆ دوسرے لوگ ہم پر حق رکھتے ہیں اور ہمیں چاہیے کہ انکی حقوق اور آزادیوں کی حفاظت کریں۔

COMPREHENSION

A: Answer the following questions:

1. <u>Why did the Holy Prophet (SAW) abolish the tribal distinction in Medina?</u>

Ans. The Prophet Muhammad (SAW) first of all abolished the tribal distinction because he knew that good will and support of all the sections were necessary for the creation of an Islamic state. Apart from it he knew that tolerance must be there among different

communities.

2. What did UN adopt unanimously?

Ans. The United Nation Organization unanimously adopted the universal declaration of human rights.

3. How do we know that Islam is the protector of Human Rights?

Ans. The incorporation of the clauses of Medina charter in the universal declaration of human rights shows that Islam is the greatest protector of human rights.

4. Define tolerance and give examples from the text.

Ans. Tolerance means the ability or willingness to endure the existence of opinions or behaviour that one dislikes or disagree with we read in the text that the Prophet (SAW) grouped all the sections, of people under one umbrella. He allowed them to profess their own religions and go to their places of worship. They were allowed to perform religious ceremonies. Similarly in the constitution of Pakistan and in the universal declaration of human rights, all human are protected irrespective of religion, creed or caste.

5. We must always honor our words. Why?

Ans. Islam teaches us to keep your promises. Anyone who does not keep his promise is considered a false and dishonest man. We all are accountable for our promises on the day of judgement.

6. Write and account of an act of tolerance you have shown/seen.

Ans. Once a shopkeeper called a person and asked him "why do you not pay my loan back? The

shopkeeper used harsh words and even abused him. But after some time the man reached to the shop, paid the loan thanked the shopkeeper. He even apologized for delay in returning the loan. He did not take notice of the harsh words or abusing words.

B: Choose the correct answer for the following:

Ans.

1. (c) Gave up relationships.
2. (a) The people of Madina, who newly accepted Islam.
3. (d). take up
4. (c). Everybody has the right to hurt or to torture each other.
5. (b). Ill - treated

C: Use the following words in sentences of your own:

Words	Sentences
Harmony	There should be complete harmony among the Muslims.
Abolish	Islam abolished all distinctions based on colour or caste.
Tyrannized	Amirica has tyrannized the whole Islamic world.
Trivial	Allah forgives sins of trivial nature.
Tolerance	Tolerance is necessary in that society where different sections of people live together.

VOCABULARY

A: Search the text for the phrases meaning the same as:

Ans.

1. Relatives ----------------------> Kith and Kin
2. Peaceful co-existence ------> Harmony
3. Good and bad times --------> Thick and Thin
4. Freedom -----------------------> Liberty

WRITING

A: Compare Madina charter with UN Human Rights Charts:

Ans. Both Madina charter and universal declaration of human rights belong to the protection of basic rights. They have many points in common. Both announces civic equality, social and cultural rights, tolerance and protection of minorities. Both charters abolish distinctions based on colour or creed and both believe in the rule of law.

B: Summary of the Lesson:

Summary:

When the Holy Prophet (SAW) migrated to Madina, the city was inhabited by different people belonging to different sections and religions. There were faithful followers of the Prophet Muhammad (SAW), the new converts, Ansars, Jews, Christians and Idol worshipers. To create harmony among them the Prophet (SAW) first of all abolished the tribal distinctions. He made all of them united because he knew that good will and support of all sections was necessary for peaceful co-existence.

The Prophet (SAW) formulated a charter - called Madina charter through which all the communities were made a common nationality. They were asked to defend each other. The Muslims as well as the non - Muslims were given religious freedom. Bloodshed, murder and violence were declared unlawful.

In 1948 United Nation adopted the universal declaration of human rights. In this declaration many clauses were taken and included from the Madina Charter. It shows that Islam is the greatest protector of human rights. Because Islam considers all men free and equal. Islam gives the right of safety to Muslims as well as non - Muslims. Islam believes in the rule of law.

C: Read the passage and answer the following questions:

When the Prophet Muhammad (SAW) migrated to Medina, this city was inhabited by different section of people. They were the faithful followers of Muhammad (SAW) who had abandoned the ties of kith and kin and followed him. They were known as Muhajireen or "Refugees". The new converts of Medina who had helped the Prophet (SAW) through thick and thin were known as Ansar or "Helpers".

i. State whether the reference in the first sentence is anaphoric or cataphoric?

Ans. The reference in the first sentence is anaphoric because the word "city" refers back to the noun Madina.

ii. Locate at least two transitive and two intransitive verbs?

Ans. Transitive verbs are "Inhabit, help" and Intransitive verbs are "Migrate" and "follow.

iii. What is the main idea of the passage?

Ans. The main idea of the passage is that when followers of the Prophet Muhammad (SAW) migrated to Madina, the faithful followers of Madina and other Muslims of the city scarified a lot for the prophet (SAW). They even left their relatives and helped the prophet (SAW) through every good and bad times.

iv. Idetify the tense of the passage.

Ans. Most of the passage is in past tense using 2nd forms of verbs.

GRAMMAR

A: Use the words in brackets to write a possible answer to each question in the present perfect continuous tense.

1. Why is Ali at night school?

Ans. He has been learning how to speak English.

2. Why hasn't Abrar done homework?

Ans. He has been taking his dog for walk.

3. Why did Nawab buy you a present?

Ans. He has been helping me complete the project.

4. Why is Shehla busy on Saturday?

Ans. She has been going to attend cooking lesson.

5. Why are you so angry?

Ans. I have been waiting for you for four hours.

6. How long has Gul Khan been an artist?

Ans. He has been painting since he was at high

school.

B: Make past perfect continuous tense by using correct form of verb:

Ans.

1. She had been sleeping for ten hours when I awoke her.
2. They had been living in Bannu for three years when he lost his job.
3. They had been waiting at the station for 90 minutes when the train finally arrived.
4. They were very tired in the evening because they had been helping on the farm all day.
5. Tahir had been cycling so his legs were sore in the evening.

REVISION

Exercise 1:- Common and Proper Noun

Word	Kind	Proper/Common
Author	Common Noun	Shakespeare
Mountain	Common Noun	K2 or Uhud
Teacher	Common Noun	Bilal
Prof: Kamal	Proper Noun	Professor
Building	Common Noun	Margala Tower
Eid	Common Noun	Eid ul Azha
Park	Common Noun	Baghe Naran
Friend	Common Noun	Ishaq
City	Common Noun	Peshawar
River	Common Noun	River Indus
Islamia College	Proper Noun	College
France	Proper Noun	Country

Karachi	Proper Noun	City
Hero	Common Noun	Amir Khan
Boy	Common Noun	Salman

Exercise - 2:- Collective Nouns

Collective Noun are the following

Staff	The whole staff attended the meeting.
Audience	The audience listened to every speaker attentively.
Class	The whole class was silent.
Board	The board of governers was dissolved.
Family	I am going with my family to Ziarat Balochistan.

Exêrcise - 3:- Make Plurals of the following:

1. Arm ---------------> Arms (It changes meaning)
2. Brother in Law-------------> Brothers in Law
3. Court Room ----------------> Court Rooms
4. Shoe Lace ------------------> Shoe laces
5. Commander in chief------> Commanders in chief

Exercise - 4:- Uncountable Noun and their use in sentences

Sugar	Put some sugar into the tea.
Flour	He brought a scak of flour.
Bread	Please give me some bread.
Milk	Take milk in a glass.
Tea	She prepared the tea.

Exercise - 5:- Noun Phrases

1. *Our team* won the match.

2. He is facing a ***problem***.
3. She confessed ***her guilt***.

Exercise - 6:- Change the following sentences from singular to plural and from plural to singular.

1. He is a smart boy.

Ans. They are smart boys.

2. Is he a nice character?

Ans. Are they nice characters?

3. Is this man a worker?

Ans. Are these men workers?

4. Are the bottles on the table?

Ans. Is the bottle on the tables?

5. The pencils are not on the boxes.

Ans. The pencil is not in the box.

Exercise - 7:- Rewrite the following sentences by replacing the underline words with pronouns.

Ans.

Noun	Pronoun Used
1. Farid	He
2. Parrot	Him
3. Alarm	It
4. Peaches	Them
5. Saira	Her

Exercise - 8:- Underline the pronoun antecedent in the following sentences.

Answer.

1. ***Salman*** sent Roman the adress of the house that ***he*** had bought.
2. The first thing that *Mrs. Ali* read in the newspaper is the comic strips that *she* loves.

3. When ***Imran and Salman*** came in, ***they*** were laughing.
4. Although the ***tree*** lost several branches in the storm, ***it*** is still healthy.
5. ***Khanum*** took down the ***curtains*** but ***she*** did not have time to wash them.

Exercise - 9:- Fill in the blanks with a, an or the.

Answer.

1. Do you live in x Peshawar.
2. He is the teacher who taught us English.
3. I bought an Umbrella.
4. He has a lovely cat.

Exercise - 10:- Which of three sentences containing a modal has the same meaning as the original.

Ans.

1. She is not able to read Chinese.

Ans. She can not read Chinese.

2. Do you think we are allowed to park here?

Ans. Do you think here we may park here.

3. You do not have to do this exercise.

Ans. You must not do this exercise.

4. We have to stop when the traffic lights are red.

Ans. We must stop when the traffic light are red.

5. Am I allowed to ask a question?

Ans. May I ask a question.

Exercise - 11:- Irregular Verbs

Verbs	Sentences
Be	Be honest with everyone.
Have	He want to have a good job.

Meet	I meet him daily
Buy	Buy a car for yourself
Teach	I want to teach English subject.
Catch	We went to the river to catch fish.
Find	Find out the reason of your failure.
Lose	They always lose the match.
Tell	Tell me the truth.
Sell	He sells vegetables in the market.
Build	Take measure to build confidence.
Drink	Do not drink hot tea.

Exercise - 12:- Transitive Verbs

Verbs	Sentences
Give	He gave me his watch.
Eat	He eats mangoes daily.
Drink	Do you want to drink juice.
Keep	Please keep your promise.

Excercise - 13:- In the given passage some of the present participle - as adj. and gerund or gerund phrases are the following.

Ans.

Ajective	Gerunds
Living things	Studying
Surprising Differnces	Swimming
Land living	Escaping
Flying creatures	Moving
Digging animals	Classifying

Exercise - 14:- Form gerunds from the verbs in the box and use them to complete the sentences below.

Answer.

1. In many countries *cycling* can provide an economical way of moving around.
2. *Surfing* is exciting, especially if you catch a wave.
3. Laila is talented in *painting* and has received awards in many art competitions.
4. My friend's hobby is *baking* so she is going to make a big cake for my birthday.
5. He was accused of *cheating* in the examination.
6. *Hiking* is strenuous on mountani trails.
7. *Skiping* is easy, but only if your rope is of the correct length.
8. *Racing* is a dangerous sport.
9. Settling into a new school involves *making* new friends.
10. The thief admitted *stealing* the priceless paintings.

Exercise - 16:- Change verbe into correct form of present perfect tense:

Answer.

1. She has *been* sick.
2. I have *finished* my task.
3. Rashida has *qualified* the exame.
4. You have *made* beautiful painting.
5. They have *planned* for starting business.

Exercise - 17:- Use appropriate verb form to complete the sentence in past perfect continuous tense.

Ans.

1. She ***had been playing*** for two hours.
2. They ***had been waiting*** for you since Wednesday.
3. Karim ***had been teaching*** since 23rd July 2007.
4. Haleema ***had been studying*** since morning.
5. They ***had been running*** their business for 10 years.

Unit - 6:

Nasiruddin

(نصیر الدین)

Every year Nasiruddin Day is celebrated in Turkey with great pomp and show. The age in which he lived is not exactly known. There are even doubts about the country of his birth. The Iranians claim that he was an Iranian. The Turks have their own claim. The latest claim is that of the Russians who say that he was born in Bukhara. Whatever his place of birth, and nationality might have been, the fact remains that his anecdotes are famous all over the world. Several volumes of stories about Nasiruddin have been published in England. A translation of stories relating to the funny situations of his life has been published in Chinese. In Russia a novel has been published about the life of Nasiruddin. Several volumes of his stories have been published in Urdu and Pashto. They are often repeated by the people.

ہر سال ترکی میں نصیر الدین کا دن انتہائی دھوم دھام سے منایا جاتا ہے۔ وہ جس زمانے میں رہا وہ صحیح طور پر معلوم نہیں ہے۔ یہاں تک کی اس کی جائے پیدائش میں بھی شکوک پائے جاتے ہیں۔ ایرانی لوگ دعویٰ کرتے ہیں کہ وہ ایرانی تھا۔ ترکوں کا اپنا دعویٰ ہے اس سلسلہ میں آخری دعویٰ روسیوں کا ہے جو کہتے ہیں کہ وہ بخارا میں پیدا ہوا۔ اس کی جائے پیدائش اور قومیت خواہ جو بھی ہو، لیکن یہ ایک حقیقت ہے کہ اس کی حکایات /لطیفے دنیا بھر میں مشہور ہیں۔ انگلستان میں نصیر الدین سے متعلق کہانیوں کی کئی جلدیں شائع ہو چکی ہیں۔ اس کی زندگی کے طنز و مزاح سے متعلق کہانیوں کا ترجمہ چینی زبان میں بھی شائع ہو چکا ہے۔ نصیر الدین کی زندگی سے تعلق رکھنے

والا ایک ناول روس میں شائع ہو چکا ہے۔ اردو اور پشتو زبانوں میں اس کی کہانیوں کی کئی جلدیں شائع ہو چکی ہیں۔ اکثر لوگ یہ کہانیاں دہراتے ہیں۔

The stories of Nasiruddin are popular because they deal with the experiences of day to day life. He had been a tailor, a merchant, a doctor and a judge. He had travelled widely. Here are a few amusing stories about Nasiruddin.

نصیرالدین کی کہانیاں اس لئے مشہور ہیں کہ وہ روزمرہ زندگی کے تجربات سے تعلق رکھتے ہیں۔ وہ بیک وقت ایک درزی، تاجر، ڈاکٹر اور ایک جج تھا۔ اس نے دور دراز کا سفر کیا تھا۔ یہاں پر نصیرالدین سے تعلق رکھنے والے کچھ محظوظ کرنے والی کہانیاں پیش کیے جاتے ہیں۔

1. Nasiruddin requested a friend named Jalal to accompany him on a journey. "Only on one condition", said Jalal " that you lend me your cloak because mine is worn out". Nasiruddin gave a new and very fine cloak to Jalal. On the way Nasiruddin met another friend and said to him, "Sir, meet my friend Jalal. The cloak that he is wearing is mine." When the friend had left, Jalal protested, "Why did you tell that the cloak was yours?" Nasiruddin promised that he would not repeat the mistake.

نصیرالدین نے اپنے ایک دوست جلال سے گذارش کی کہ وہ سفر میں اس کا ساتھ دے۔ جلال نے کہا کہ صرف ایک شرط پر اور وہ یہ ہے کہ آپ مجھے اپنا چغہ مستعار دیں کیونکہ میرا اپنا چغہ پھٹا پرانا ہے۔ نصیرالدین نے جلال کو ایک نیا اور بہت عمدہ چغہ دے دیا۔ راستے میں نصیرالدین کی ملاقات ایک دوسرے دوست سے ہوئی اور اس سے کہنے لگا "جناب میرے دوست جلال سے ملو۔ اس نے جو چغہ پہنا ہے یہ میرا ہے"۔ جب دوست رخصت ہوا تو جلال ناراض ہو کر کہنے لگا "آپ نے اس دوست کو کیوں بتایا کہ یہ چغہ آپ کا ہے؟ نصیرالدین نے وعدہ کیا کہ وہ اس غلطی کو نہیں دہرائے گا۔

As they proceeded further and visited another friend at his house, Nasiruddin introduced his friends thus, "here is Jalal, an old friend of mine. The cloak that he is wearing is his own." Jalal became furious and warned Nasiruddin not to speak a word about the cloak. When they visited another of Nasiruddin friends, he introduced his friend. "Meet my friend Jalal. The cloak that he is wearing - OH! I'm not supposed to say a word about it."

جیسے ہی وہ آگے جانے لگے اور ایک دوسرے دوست سے اس کے گھر میں ملے تو نصیر الدین نے اپنے دوست کا تعارف کچھ اس طرح کیا۔ "یہ میرا پرانا دوست جلال ہے اس نے جو چغہ پہن رکھا ہے یہ اس کا اپنا ہے۔" جلال طیش میں آگیا اور نصیر الدین کو خبردار کیا کہ وہ آئندہ چغے کے بارے میں ایک لفظ بھی نہ کہے۔ جب وہ نصیر الدین کے ایک اور دوست سے ملنے لگے تو اس نے دوست کا تعارف کرتے ہوئے کہا، "میرے دوست جلال سے ملو۔ اس نے جو چغہ پہنا ہے۔۔۔۔۔اوہ! مجھے اس کے بارے ایک لفظ بھی نہیں کہنا چاہیئے تھا۔"

2. A farmer brought a letter to Nasiruddin and requested him to read it for him. Nasiruddin wanted to be excused saying that he could not do so because he was illiterate. The farmer said, "You are wearing such a big turban and still cannot read a letter". Nasiruddin placed his turban on the head of the farmer and said "Now you have the turban on your head. Read the letter".

ایک دفعہ ایک کسان نصیر الدین کے پاس ایک خط لے کر آیا اور اسے پڑھنے کی درخواست کی نصیر الدین نے یہ کہہ کر معذرت کرنا چاہا کہ وہ خط نہیں پڑھ سکتا، کیونکہ وہ ان پڑھ تھا۔ کسان نے کہا "آپ نے تو اس قدر بڑی پگڑی سر پر رکھی ہے اور اس کے باوجود خط نہیں پڑھ سکتے۔

نصیر الدین نے اپنی پگڑی کسان کے سر پہ رکھی اور کہا اب پگڑی تمہارے سر پر ہے اب خط پڑھو۔

3. Nasiruddin has two daughters. One was married to a farmer; the other to a brick - maker. One day both of them came to see him. The farmer's wife said, "My husband has just sown a crop of wheat. If it rains, he will buy me an ornament". The other said, "I hope it does not. My husband has just made a large number of bricks which are ready for baking. If it does not rain, he will buy me an ornament". Nasiruddin said, "I can pray for either of you, but I do not know for which one I should pray".

نصیر الدین کی دو بیٹیاں تھیں ان میں سے ایک کی شادی کسان سے ہوئی اور دوسری کی ایک خشت ساز سے ہوئی۔ ایک دن دونوں بیٹیاں اس سے ملنے کے لئے آگئیں۔ کسان کی بیوی کہنے لگی "میرے شوہر نے اابھی ابھی گندم بوئی ہے۔ اگر بارش ہوئی تو وہ میرے لئے ایک زیور خریدے گا۔ دوسری کہنے لگی میرا خیال ہے ایسا نہیں ہوگا۔ میرے شوہر نے ابھی ابھی بہت سے اینٹ بنائے ہیں جو پکائی کے لئے بالکل تیار ہے۔ اگر بارش نہ ہوئی تو وہ میرے لئے زیور خریدے گا۔ نصیر الدین کہنے لگے، "میں آپ دونوں کے لئے دعا کر سکتا ہوں مگر سمجھ میں نہیں آتا کہ کس کے لئے دعا کروں۔"

4. Once thieves entered Nasiruddin house. He hid himself in a cupboard. The thieves, after ransacking the house, reached the cupboard and opened it. They asked him why he was hiding himself here. Nasiruddin answered, "Because of shame that there is nothing worthy of you in my house.

ایک دفعہ نصیر الدین کے گھر میں چور داخل ہوئے اس نے خود کو ایک الماری میں چھپا دیا۔ چور سارے گھر کو لوٹنے کے بعد الماری تک پہنچ گئے اور اسے کھولا، انہوں نے اس سے پوچھا کہ اس

نے یہاں کیوں اپنے اپ کو چھپایا ہے؟ نصیرالدین نے جواب دیا، شرم کے مارے میں نے خود کو چھپایا ہے۔ کیونکہ میرے گھر میں اپ کے لائق کوئی سامان نہیں ہیں۔

5. One day Nasiruddin was riding his horse. The horse took fright and started to gallop. A person asked Nasiruddin where was he going so fast. "Do not ask me, ask my horse", he replied.

ایک دفعہ نصیرالدین اپنے گھوڑے پر سوار تھے۔ گھوڑا بدکنے لگا اور اچھلنا کودنا شروع کر دیا۔ ایک شخص نے نصیرالدین سے پوچھا کہ وہ اس قدر تیز کہا جارہا تھا۔ اُس نے جواب دیا "مجھ سے مت پوچھو، میرے گھوڑے سے پوچھو"۔

6. Once Nasiruddin was very angry with his wife. His wife asked him to go out and walk on the road. When he had walked for two days, he met a man going towards his house. Nasiruddin said to him, "When you reach my house, please ask my wife whether I should continue walking".

ایک دفعہ نصیرالدین کو اپنی بیوی پر بہت غصہ آیا، اس کی بیوی نے اس سے کہا کہ وہ باہر جاکر سڑک پر چہل قدمی کرے۔ جب وہ دو دنوں تک سڑک پر چلتا رہا تو اس کی ملاقات ایک ایسے شخص سے ہوئی جو اس کے گھر کی طرف جارہا تھا۔ نصیرالدین نے اس سے کہا۔ "جب تم میرے گھر پہنچو تو مہربانی کر کے میرے بیوی سے پوچھنا کہ کیا میں اپنی چہل قدمی جاری رکھوں۔"

7. Someone asked Nasiruddin about his age. He answered, "Three years older than my brother. "How", the man asked. "My brother told someone that I was two years older than him. Since one year has passed when he said that, it means that now I am three years older than him. If I grow at this rate, I shall soon be his grandfather.

کسی نے نصیرالدین سے اس کی عمر کے بارے میں پوچھ لیا۔ اس نے جواب دیا، میں اپنے بھائی سے تین سال بڑا ہوں۔ وہ شخص پوچھنے لگا کس طرح؟ میرے بھائی نے کسی کو بتایا کہ میں اس سے دو سال بڑا ہوں۔ چونکہ یہ بات اس نے ایک سال پہلے کہی تھی تو مطلب یہ ہوا کہ اب میں اس سے تین بڑا ہوں۔ اگر اسی طرح بڑھتا رہا تو بہت جلد اس کا دادا بن جاؤں گا۔

8. Nasiruddin went to see a rich man, "Give me some money," he requested the rich man asked, "why?" Nasiruddin said, "I want to but an elephant". "If you have no money, you can't afford to keep an elephant," replied the rich man. "I came here," said Nasiruddin, "to get money, not advice".

نصیرالدین ایک امیر شخص سے ملنے گیا اور گذارش کی کہ مجھے کچھ رقم دے دو۔ آمیر آدمی نے پوچھا کیوں؟ نصیرالدین نے کہا، میں ایک ہاتھی خریدنا چاہتا ہوں۔ آمیر آدمی نے جواب دیا اگر اپ کے پاس روپیہ نہیں ہے تو آپ ہاتھی رکھنے کی استطاعت نہیں رکھتے۔ نصیرالدین نے کہا، میں یہاں رقم لینے آیا ہوں، نصیحت کے لئے نہیں۔

9. Nasiruddin climbed into someone's Kitchen garden and started filling a sack with everything that he could lay his hands on. The gardener saw him and came running, "What are you doing here?" her asked. "I was blown here by a wind, "replied Nasiruddin. "And who uprooted the vegetables?" asked the gardener. "I caught hold of them to stop myself being swept along". "And how comes that there are vegetables in that sack?" "That is just what I was wondering about when you interrupted me", Nasiruddin said.

نصیرالدین کسی کے مکان کے باغیچے میں داخل ہوا اور وہاں پر جو بھی چیز ملی ان سے بوری بھرنے لگا۔ باغبان نے اُسے دیکھ لیا اور دوڑتے دوڑتے پہنچا اور پوچھا تم یہاں کیا کر رہے ہوں۔

نصیرالدین نے جواب دیا" ہوا مجھے اُڑا کے یہاں تک لے آیا۔"

باغبان نے پوچھا اور یہ سبزیاں کس نے اُکھاڑی؟ ہوا میں اُڑنے سے خود کو روکنے کے لئے میں نے

ان کا سہارا لیا۔

اور یہ سبزیاں بوری میں کیسے آگئیں؟

نصیرالدین نے جواب دیا، یہی تو میں بھی سوچ رہا تھا کہ آپ نے مداخلت کی۔

10. A neighbor called on Nasiruddin and said, "I want to borrow you donkey." "I am sorry," said Nasiruddin, "but I have already lent it out". As soon as he had spoken, the donkey brayed. The sound came from Nasiruddin's stable. "But Nasiruddin, I can hear the donkey in there," the man said. As he shut the door the man's face, Nasiruddin said with dignity, "A man who believes the words of a donkey in preference to my words, does not deserve to be lent anything".

ایک بار ایک پڑوسی نصیرالدین کے پاس آیا اور کہا، میں اپ کا گدھا مستعار لینا چاہتا ہوں۔ نصیرالدین نے کہا" مجھے بہت افسوس ہے وہ تو پہلے ہی سے کسی کو دے چکا ہوں۔" جسے ہی وہ یہ کہنے لگا گدھا ہنہنانے لگا۔ گدھے کی آواز نصیرالدین کی اصطبل سے آئی وہ شخص کہنے لگا، لیکن نصیرالدین مجھے تو گدھے کی آواز یہاں سے سنائی دیتی ہے۔ اس شخص کی موجودگی میں دروازہ بند کرتے ہوئے نصیرالدین نے انتہائی وقار کے ساتھ کہا، جو شخص میری بات کی بجائے گدھے کی آواز پر یقین کرتا ہے وہ کسی بھی چیز قرض دینے کا حقدار نہیں ہے۔"

COMPREHENSION

A: Answer the following questions:

1. What are Nasiruddin's stories famous for?

Ans. Nasiruddin's stories are famous for their amusing nature. They are very interesting stories because they

deal with experiences of day to day life.

2. Which anecdote from the lesson you liked the most why?

Ans. I like second story very much. It is most humorous (funny) and it tells us that appearance is often deceptive.

3. Explain the point of laughter in the last story.

Ans. The point of laughter is that when Nasiruddin told the man that he had already lent his donkey, at the same time the donkey brayed and Nasiruddin's lie was exposed on the spot.

4. How were the thieves treated by Nasiruddin?

Ans. Nasiruddin treated the thieves in a humorous way and told them that he could not face them as there was nothing worthy of them in the house.

5. What was Nasiruddin's explanation to the gardener?

Ans. Nasiruddin told the gardener that he had been blown to the gardener by the wind. To stop himself from being swept away he took support from vegetables and thus they were uprooted. When he was questioned again about the filled sack of vegetables, he explained that this was what I was thinking about when he interrupted.

6. Have you ever come across a humorous person like Nasiruddin compare.

Ans. Yes, I have come across such a humorous person like Nasiruddin. He was very interesting, humorous and clever person. He used to tell old stories from his life in a beautiful manner. Now he is dead.

7. Write a note on character of Nasiruddin using evidence from the lesson.

Ans. Nasiruddin was a famous person. The age in which he lived is not exactly known. The country of his birth is also unknown.

His interesting and amusing stories are famous all over the world. People read his stories and often quote him in their conversations. From his stories it is evident that he was a humorous, interesting and clever person. He was very witty (entertaining). He had the quality of facing any difficult situation. He was most learned and experienced man. He had been a tailor, a merchant, a doctor, a religious person and a judge.

VOCABULARY

B: Use the following words in sentences.

Words	Sentences
Popular	The speeches of Maulana Bejligar are very popular.
Worn out	The old man is worn out and torn like an over used pair of shoes.
Turbon	Nasiruddin placed the turbon on the farmer's head.
Gallop	The horse suddenly started to gallop.
Blown	All the roofs were blown by heavy rain and wind.
Ornament	He bought precious ornament for his wife.

A: What do you understand by the following terms from the lesson:

Answer.

آپ کے لائق، مطلب آپ کے حیثیت کے مطابق

"Worthy of you" means

رقم حاصل کرنے آیا ہو۔ نصیحت کے لئے نہیں

"to get money not advice" means

ہوا کے ساتھ اُڑ کے جانا، کسی چیز کو ہوا کا اُڑا دینا

"being swept along" means

روز مرہ زندگی کے تجربات، مطلب عام زندگی کے معاملات

Experiences of day-to-day life" means

GRAMMAR

Adjective:

A: Complete the following sentences using an adjective belonging to the categories specified.

Answer.

1. We had to take a ***long*** route to reach our destination.
2. We should be ***good*** citizens.
3. He is wearing ***black*** suit.
4. Burj Al Khalifa is the ***tallest*** building in the world.
5. The earth is ***oval***.

B: Complete the following sentences:

Answer.

1. He is ***richer*** than his brother.
2. The brides were much ***younger*** than the grooms.
3. He is the most ***intelligent*** student of the class.
4. He is ***clever*** than I thought him to be.
5. When the old woman became ***stronger*** she began

to move about.

C: Complete the following sentences using proper order of adjectives.

Answer.

1. He was wearing an ***old dirty flannel*** shirt.
2. Pass me the ***big blue plastic*** cups.
3. He sat behind a ***big brown wooden*** desk.
4. I used to drive an ***old blue German*** car.
5. She gave him a ***small black Egyptian*** vase.

FORMATION OF ADJECTIVES

D: Use the words given in bracket at the end of the sentences to form a suitable adjective.

Answer.

1. Hameed writes in a simple and ***understandable*** way.
2. The party was much more ***enjoyable*** than I had expected.
3. I wish I had ***magical*** powers.
4. Maria came to me in a very ***emotional*** state.
5. My sister is ***allergic*** to cats.

F: Identify the adjective phrases in the following sentences:

Ans.

Sentences	Adjective Phrase
1. Have you ever seen an elephant with a white skin?	***with a white skin***
2. He was wearing a crown made of gold.	***made of gold***
3. There I met a girl with blue	***with blue eyes***

eyes.	
4. Wild beasts in small cages are a sorry sight.	***in small cages***
5. A man with a long beared came to see me.	***with a long beared***

G: Replace the Adjective in colour by adjective phrase.

Answer.

1. It is a white elephant.

Ans. It is an elephant with white skin.

2. He lives in a stone house.

Ans. He lives in a house made of stones.

3. The king wore golden crown.

Ans. The King wore a crown made of gold.

4. She wore a diamond neclace.

Ans. She wore a neclace of diamonds.

5. It was horriable night.

Ans. It was a night full of horror.

Unit-7:

The Two Bargains

(دو لین دین)

Arabia is a desert land where water is scarce. Even if water is found it is not always suitable for drinking. In olden days people had to travel long distance to fetch water and sometimes they had to remain without it for a day or even more. When the Holy Prophet (SAW) migrated to Medina, there was only one well of sweet water in town. It was called Bair - e - Roma. The well was owned by a Jew who sold its water at a high price. The companions of the Prophet (SAW) were generally poor and found it hard to get water. One day they came to the Holy Prophet (SAW) and apprised him about their condition.

عرب ایک صحرائی ملک ہے جہاں پر پانی کی قلت ہوتی ہے۔ حتیٰ کہ اگر پانی پایا بھی جاتا ہے تو وہ پینے کے قابل نہیں ہوتا۔ پرانے زمانے میں لوگوں کو پانی لانے کے لئے لمبے فاصلے طے کرنے پڑتے تھے اور بعض اوقات تو انہیں ایک دن یا اس سے زیادہ وقت کے لئے بھی پانی کے بغیر رہنا پڑتا تھا۔ جب پیغمبر ﷺ نے مدینہ ہجرت کی تو اس قصبے میں میٹھے پانی کا صرف ایک کنواں تھا۔ اسے "بیئر روما" کہا جاتا تھا، جو کہ ایک یہودی کی ملکیت تھی اور وہ اس کے پانی کو مہنگے داموں فروخت کرتا تھا۔ پیغمبر ﷺ کے ساتھی عام طور پر غریب تھے اور ان کے لئے پانی حاصل کرنا مشکل تھا۔ ایک دن وہ پیغمبر ﷺ کے خدمت میں حاضر ہوئے اور آپ کو ساری صورتحال سے آگاہ کر دیا۔

The Holy Prophet (SAW) was sitting in Masjid at that time and many of his companions were there too. He looked around and said, "Is there anyone here who would like to purchase paradise for himself in return

for Baire Roma?" Hazrat Usman (RA) stood up and went out quietly.

پیغمبر پاک ﷺ اس وقت مسجد نبویؐ میں تشریف فرما تھے اور دوسرے صحابہ کرامؓ بھی وہاں موجود تھے۔ آپ ﷺ نے ارد گرد نظر دوڑائی اور فرمایا کوئی ہے یہاں جو بیر روما کے عوض اپنے لئے جنت خریدنا چاہے۔ حضرت عثمانؓ اٹھ کر خاموشی کے ساتھ باہر چلے گئے۔

He went to the Jew and offered to buy the well from him. The Jew did not agree to sell it at first but then he thought it to more profitable to make Hazrat Usman (RA) a partner as he was a rich businessman. He, therefore, agreed to sell half of his share in the well to Hazrat Usman (RA) for twelve thousand dirhams (silver coins). It was agreed that Hazrat Usman (RA) would receive all the income form the well for one day and the Jew for the next. Hazrat Usman (RA) returned to Masjid and offered his share in the well to the Holy Prophet (SAW). It was proclaimed in Medina that everyone could carry as much water, free of cost, as he/she liked, on the day appointed for Hazrat Usman (RA). The Muslims as well as the Jews made full use of Hazrat Usman's (RA) generosity and carried enough water to last for the next day as well.

آپؓ یہودی کے پاس گئے اور کنواں خریدنے کی پیشکش کی۔ یہودی پہلے کنواں بیچنے پر راضی نہ ہوئے مگر اس نے یہ سوچا کہ حضرت عثمانؓ ایک امیر کاروباری شخصیت ہے اور اُسے حصہ دار بنانا شاید زیادہ فائدہ مند ہو گا۔ اس لئے کنواں کے آدھے حصے کو حضرت عثمانؓ کے ہاتھوں بارہ ہزار درہم کے عوض بیچنے پر راضی ہوئے۔ اس پر اتفاق ہوا کہ ایک دن کنویں کی ساری آمدنی حضرت عثمانؓ اور اگلے دن یہودی وصول کرے گا۔ حضرت عثمانؓ واپس مسجد تشریف لے آئے اور کنویں کا اپنا ادھا حصہ حضور ﷺ کی خدمت میں پیش کر دیا۔ اب مدینہ میں اعلان کیا گیا کہ ہر کوئی (مرد یا

عورت) جتنا چاہے مفت پانی لے جا سکتا ہے۔ اس دن جو حضرت عثمانؓ کے مخصوص ہے۔ مسلمان یہودی دونوں حضرت عثمانؓ کی سخاوت سے اتنا فائدہ اُٹھائے تھے اور اتنا پانی لے جاتے تھے کہ اگلے دن کے لئے بھی کافی ہوتا تھا۔

The Jew learnt a bitter lesson. Whereas he had hoped to make more money, he made none at all. He went to Hazrat Usman (RA) and offered to sell the other half of the well also. Hazrat Usman (RA) could have refused to buy it, for the Muslims had no longer any diffuculty, but such was his generosity that he paid the Jew whatever he asked for his share. The well was dedicated as an endowment to the people of Madina. The well exists in Medina to this day and is known as Baire Usman or Usman's well.

یہودی نے تلخ سبق سیکھا۔ جہاں اُس نے زیادہ سے زیادہ رقم کمانے کی اُمید کی تھی، اُسے کچھ بھی نہیں ملا۔ وہ حضرت عثمانؓ کے پاس گیا اور بقیہ نصف حصہ بھی بیچنے کی پیشکش کی، حضرت عثمانؓ اس کے خریدنے سے انکار بھی کر سکتے تھے کیونکہ مسلمانوں کو اب کوئی مشکل پیش نہ تھی۔ مگر اپ کی سخاوت اتنی زیادہ تھی کہ آپ نے یہودی کو اُسکے ادھے حصے کی منہ مانگی قیمت ادا کر دی۔ یہ کنواں مدینہ کے لوگوں کے لئے وقف کر دیا گیا۔ یہ کنواں آج بھی مدینہ میں موجود ہے اور اسے بیر عثمان یعنی عثمان کے کے کنویں کے نام سے جانا جاتا ہے۔

During the days of Caliph Uamr (RA) famine broke out in Arabia. Hazrat Umar (RA) was greatly distressed. He did all he could to lessen the hardships of the people. All the food that was brought into Madina was purchased by the Caliph for the Bait-ul-Mal and distributed among the people. One day he learnt that a thousand camel load of flour belonging to Hazrat Usman (RA) had reached Medina. Hazrat Umar (RA)

went to him straight away and offered to buy the stock from him at 25% profit.

خلیفہ حضرت عمرؓ کے زمانے میں عرب میں قحط پڑا۔ حضرت عمرؓ بہت رنجیدہ ہوئے۔ آپؓ نے لوگوں کی مشکلات کو کم کرنے کے لئے ہر ممکن کوشش کی۔ مدینہ میں لایا جانے والا سارا غلہ بیت المال کے لئے خریدا اور لوگوں میں تقسیم کر دیا۔ ایک دن اپ کو معلوم ہوا کہ حضرت عثمانؓ کے آٹے سے لدے ہوئے ایک ہزار اونٹ مدینہ پہنچ چکے تھے۔ حضرت عمرؓ سیدھا آپؓ کے پاس گئے اور تمام مال 25٪ منافع کے عوض خریدنے کی پیشکش کی۔

Hazrat Usman (RA), however turned down the offer and said, "I have another buyer who is offering me much more". The Caliph said, "I can offer you 50% profit". Hazrat Usman (RA) still declined. Hazrat Umar (RA) raised his offer to 100% but Hazrat Usman (RA) did not agree and said, "I have a buyer who is offering me even more. The Caliph offered to pay three times the price of the flour, then four times and even five times. Hazrat Usman (RA) rejected these offers. Hazrat Umar got up angrily and said, "Usman (RA), why have you become so hard hearted now, whereas you used to be generous in the days of the Holy Prophet (SAW)". He answered, "I am doing business and I would sell my goods to the one who would give me the greatest profit." The Caliph raised his offer higher and higher until he was willing to pay nine times the price of the flour as profit.

تاہم حضرت عثمانؓ نے یہ پیشکش ٹھکرا دی اور فرمایا میرے پاس ایک اور خریدار ہے جو مجھے اس سے کہیں زیادہ منافع کی پیشکش کر رہا ہے۔ خلیفہ نے فرمایا میں اپ کو پچاس فیصد منافع دے سکتا ہوں۔ حضرت عثمانؓ نے پھر بھی انکار کیا۔ حضرت عمرؓ نے اپنی پیشکش سو فیصد تک بڑھا دی لیکن حضرت

عثمانؓ راضی نہ ہوئے اور کہا میرے پاس ایک خریدار ہے جو اس سے بھی زیادہ منافع دے رہا ہے۔ خلیفہ نے آٹے کے تین گنا، پھر چار گنا اور حتیٰ کہ پانچ گنا قیمت ادا کرنے کی پیشکش کی۔ حضرت عثمانؓ نے ان تمام پیشکشوں کو مسترد کر دیا۔ حضرت عمرؓ غصے کی عالم میں کھڑے ہو گئے اور فرمایا عثمانؓ! تم اتنے سنگدل کیوں بن گئے ہو جبکہ حضور ﷺ کے زمانے میں آپ بہت فیاض ہوا کرتے تھے۔ آپؓ نے جواب دیا، میں صرف کاروبار کر رہا ہوں اور میں اپنا مال صرف اُس شخص کو بیچ دونگا جو مجھے زیادہ سے زیادہ منافع دے گا۔ خلیفہ اپنا پیشکش بڑھاتا گیا اور بڑھاتا گیا حتیٰ کہ وہ آٹے کی نو گنا قیمت بطور منافع آدا کرنے پر تیار ہوئے۔

Hazrat Usman (RA) then stood up calmly and said, "Umar (RA), I have already sold my stock. .ue buyer is Allah who has promised to pay me at least ten times the price as profit and may raise it to seventy or even seven hundred times. Go and distribute the flour among the people in the name of Allah." The Caliph was so touched by the generosity of Hazrat Usman (RA) that he wept. He then embraced him and begged forgiveness for the harsh words he had used earlier. Then it was distributed among the people happily and generously.

پھر حضرت عثمانؓ پر سکون انداز سے کھڑے ہو گئے اور فرمایا عمرؓ! میں نے پہلے ہی اپنا مال بیچ دیا ہے۔ اس کا خریدار اللہ ہے جس نے مجھ سے دس گنا قیمت بطور منافع دینے کا وعدہ کیا ہے اور وہ اسے ستر یا سات سو گنا تک بھی بڑھا سکتا ہے۔ جاؤ اور غلہ اللہ کے نام پر لوگوں میں تقسیم کرو۔ خلیفہ حضرت عثمانؓ کی سخاوت سے اتنے متاثر ہوئے کہ آپؓ رونے لگے۔ پھر آپؓ نے حضرت عثمانؓ کو گلے لگایا اور ابتداء میں سخت الفاظ استعمال کرنے پر آپؓ سے معافی مانگی۔ اس کے بعد یہ غلہ لوگوں میں خوشی اور فراخ دلی کے ساتھ تقسیم کر دیا گیا۔

COMPREHENSION

A: Answer the following questions:

1. Why did Hazrat Umar (RA) weep?

Ans. Hazrat Umar (RA) was so touched by the generosity of Hazrat Usman (RA) that he wept.

2. Why did the Jew agree to Hazrat Uman's offer?

Ans. He thought that it might be more profitable for him to make Hazrat Usman a partner as he was a rich businessman.

3. What simple steps can you incorporate into your life to foster generosity?

Ans. If we believe that generosity is the highest virtue and is liked by Allah, then it is easy to adopt it. We should lead simple life, lessen our needs and wishes. We should think that it is our duty to help other poor people. In this way we will save money and will be able to spend generously.

4. How did the Jew learn a bitter lessón?

Ans. The Jews and the Muslims carried enough water on the day appointed for Usman (RA) and the Jew did not get any money. No one came to buy water from him and thus he was compelled to sell his share of well.

5. What is the role of generosity in Islamic history?

Ans. Generosity has a great and important role in Islamic history. The prophet (SAW) and his companions spent their wealth in the way of Allah generously. They always helped poor and needy. Charities and Zakat was made obligatory for Muslims. Seeing the

generosity of the Prophet (SAW) and his companions, many people in Makkah embraced Islam.

6. Service to humanity is liked by Allah. Elaborate.

Ans. Allah loves his creatures. He is pleased with those who serve fellow human being. Anyone who spends in the path of Allah is paid back with much profit. Allah says that help and serve human beings and Allah will have mercy on you. Charities and Zakat have also been made obligatory in Islam. All these facts show that service to humanity is the highest virtue in the eyes of Allah.

7. What did Hazrat Usman (RA) do when the Holy Prophet (SAW) said, "Is there anyone here who would like to purchase paradise for himself in return for Bair - e - Roma?"

Ans. When Hazrat Usman heard these words of the Holy Prophet (SAW), he stood up and went out quietly. He went to the Jew and offered to buy the well from him at whatever price he would like to sell it.

8. Why did Hazrat Usman (RA) keep on rejecting the offer of Hazrat Uamr (RA)?

Ans. Hazrat Usman (RA) kept on rejecting the offer of Hazrat Umar (RA) because he actually wanted to distribute the flour in the name of Allah among people who has promised much more profit.

B: Choose the correct answer from the following:

Ans.

1. (b) make a bargain with the owner of the well
2. (c) ten times, seventy times or even seven hun dred times the price of the flour.

3. (c) It was owned by a Jew who sold its water at a high price.
4. (a) It was distributed among the people happily and generously.
5. (b) Everyone could carry as much water as he liked free of cost.

VOCABULARY

A: Look up the meaning of the following words in the dictionary and make sentences to clearly bring out the meaning:

Answer.

Words	Meanings	Sentences
Fetch	لا کر دینا	Please fetch me a glass of water.
Bring	لانا	Please bring your English note books tomorrow.
Famous	اچھائی کے مشہور	Umar Bin-e-Abdul Aziz is famous for his justice.
Notorious	بُرائی کے مشہور	Kaloo Khan is a notorious robber in the whole area.
Crime	جرم	Police have successfully controlled the street crimes rate.
Sin	گناہ	Gambling is a sin.

B: Write the contextual meanings of the following verbs.

Answer.

Words	Meanings
Well	کنواں

Calmly	آرام سے۔ پُر سکون انداز سے
Embraced	تسلیم کر لیا۔ قبول کر لیا
Begged	طلب کرنا۔ مانگنا
Load	وزن
Profitable	منافع بخش۔ فائدہ مند

WRITING

A: Write an essay of about 100 - 150 words on "Generosity" using the mind mape below:

ESSAY

Generosity means spending with open hand and heart. It also means sharing what God has given to you with other fellow men. It also includes offering help or time to others when it is needed. To be generous means that you are willing to give or spend something valuable without expectation of reward or return.

It is natural that everyone wants to keep good things for himself. But Allah almighty says that we should spend that very thing in the way of Allah which is dearest to us.

The life of the Holy Prophet (SAW) and his close companions show us good examples of generosity. Service to humanity and helping others is highly valued by Allah. Allah loves those who share their belongings with poor and needy. When we intentionally reduce our desires and lead a simple life below our means, we cultivate a sense of bounty that makes us

want to share. When we give, we have satisfaction of knowing that we have made some one happy.

D: Write down the summary of the lesson "Two Bargains"

SUMMARY

Ans. Arabia is a desert country where there is shortage of drinking water. When the Prophet Muhammad (SAW) and his companions migrated to Madina. There was only one well of sweet water which was owned by a Jew who sold its water at a high price. The companions of the Prophet (SAW) were generally poor people. It was hard for them to get water at high price. They came to the Holy Prophet (SAW) and informed him about the situation. The Prophet (SAW) asked that is there anyone who would like to purchase paradise for himself in return of Bair-e-Roma.

Hazrat Usman (RA) went out quietly from the Masjid and went to the Jew. He offered to buy the well from him. First the Jew did not agree but later agreed to sell half of the well to Usman (RA). Usman (RA) returned to the mosque and offered his half share to the Prophet (SAW). Muslims and Jews carried much water and the problem was resolved. Then after sometimes Usman (RA) bought the other half as well and dedicated the well to the people of Medina.

Similarly in the days of caliph Umar famine broke out in Madina. Caliph tried his best to lessen the hardships of the people but still the problem persisted. One day he came to know that thousand camel load of flour of Usman (RA) had reached Madina. He asked

Usman (RA) for selling the entire stock at the highest profit i.e nine times the price of flour as profit, but Hazrat Usman (RA) rejected the offer and said to him "Go and distribute the food among the people in the name of Allah. The Caliph was much touched by the generosity of Hazrat Usman (RA) and he started weeping. Then the food was distributed among the people happily and generously.

E: Read the Passage and answer the following questions.

The Jew learnt a bitter lesson. Whereas he had hoped to make more money, he made none at all. He went to Hazrat Usman (RA) and offered to sell the other half of the well also. Hazrat Usman (RA) could have refused to buy it, for the Muslims had no longer difficulty, but such was his generosity that he paid the Jew whatever he asked for his share. The well was dedicated as an endowment to the people of Madina. The well exists in Medina to this day and is known as Baire Usman or Usman's well.

i. What is the main idea of the passage?

Ans. The main idea of the passage is that Usman (RA) was a rich and the most generous person in the history of Islam. He spent his whole wealth for the glory of Islam and for helping the poor fellow human beings.

ii. Locate at least three adjectives.

Ans. a. bitter, b. half c. Longer

iii. Identify the tense of the passage.

Ans. Tense of the given passage is past tense as it narrates a story belonging to the past time.

iv. Why did the Jew go to Hazrat Usman (RA)?

Ans. The Jew went to Hazrat Usman (RA) to offer the other half of the well for Sale as his business was no longer for him.

GRAMMAR

Adverbs and Adverbials:

Adverb are words used to modify verbs. Adverbs can also be used to modify adjectives and other adverbs.

An Adverbial phrase is a group of words that act together as an adverb, giving more information about a verb, adjective, or other adverb in a sentence. The adverbial phrase answer the same questions as a regular adverb: how, how much, when, or where.

A: Fill in the blanks wiht suitable adverbs from the box.

1. I ***usually*** go to bed at 10 O'Clock.
2. I have ***never*** been to the China.
3. I have been to Mardan just ***once***.
4. I ***mostly*** take a bath before I go to bed.
5. My grand parents live in Karachi. I visit them ***occasionally***.
6. My friends are ***very*** helpful.
7. I was ***always*** impressed with her performance.
8. I ***sometimes*** go for walk in the park.
9. I read English novels ***rarely***.
10. The ***often*** go out.

B: Rewrite the sentences, adding the adverb in the correct place:

Answer.

1. She is rarely at home.

2. He oppened the door quietly.
3. Can I sit down here?
4. The students listenend attentivelly.
5. We now live in Abbottabad.

C: Complete each sentence with the correct form of the adverb in parenthese.

1. Out father arrived ***later*** than the rest of family.
2. My sister looked ***more beautifully*** than Amara.
3. Your husband, Kamal, writes ***the best*** of all.
4. Mrs. Haseeb speaks ***more clearly*** than Mrs. Amir.
5. Mother prepares chicken ***better*** than grand mother does.

D. Underline the adverbial clause in each sentence below:

Ans:

1. We expect our grandparents to arrive **in about an hour**. **(how much time?)**
2. My cousin watches television **almost as much as you do. (How much?)**
3. The weatherman says it will **rain all day. (For how long?)**
4. You brother plays soccer **better than my brother does. (How?)**
5. Our friend **drives on Mondays. (When?)**

E: Underline the adverb clause in each sentence below:

Ans:

1. **Because no one was home,** the thieves robbed the house.
2. If **Basheer calls,** please tell him I am on my way.

3. Palwasha climbed the stairs **after she finished her dinner.**
4. He takes exercise **before he goes to school.**
5. You should visit the monument **before you leave town.**
6. He takes Exercises **before he goes to school.**

Unit-8:

Hope is the Thing with Feathers

(اُمید پر رکھنے والی چیز)

"Hope" is the thing with feathers -
That perches in the soul -
And sings the tune without the words -
And never sops - at all -

اُمید پر رکھنے والی چیز ہے۔
جو کہ انسان کے دل میں ٹھکانہ بناتی ہے۔
اور یہ الفاظ کے بغیر ایک دُھن گاتی ہے۔
اور اس کی موسیقی ہرگز نہیں رُکتی۔

And sweetest - in the Gale - is heard -
And sore must be the storm -
That could abash the little Bird
That kept so many warm -

اور طوفان میں بھی اس کی شیرین موسیقی سنائی دیتی ہے۔
خواہ طوفان کتنا ہی شدید کیوں نہ ہو۔
جو اس چھوٹے پرندے کو پریشان / شرمندہ کر سکے۔
جس نے بہت سے لوگوں کر گرم رکھا۔

I've heard it in the chilliest land -
And on the strangest Sea -
Yet - never - in Extremity,
It asked a crumb - of me.

میں نے سخت ٹھنڈی جگہوں میں بھی اُمید کی موسیقی سُنی ہے۔

اور نامعلوم سمندر میں بھی۔

پھر بھی مشکل ترین حالات میں بھی۔

اس نے مجھ سے چھوٹا سا ٹکڑا (کچھ معمولی چیز) بھی نہیں مانگا۔

COMPREHENSION

A: Read out the text and answer the following questions:

1. What is the implicit and explicit meaning of the poem "Hope is the thing with feathers"?

Ans. In this poem the poet says that hope is like a bird which has the ability to fly and survive even in the most unfavorable circumstances. He is talking about the bird but actually the poet means that hope sustains us and keeps us warm, active and satisfied.

2. What is the theme of the poem "Hope is the thing with Feathers"?

Ans. The subject of this poem is hope but it has been personified as a bird that lives in human heart and keeps it warm, actually it is hope that enables us to survive in most difficult situations.

3. How does the bird react to hardships in the poem "Hope is the thing with Feathers"?

Ans. The bird reacts bravely, it survives in the moist difficult situations and even destructive storm cannot defeat it.

4. Discuss how 'Hope' and 'the Thing with Feathers' are similar. What does the poem reveal about hope?

Ans. 'Hope' is the main subject of the poem and the

poet has used the metaphor of bird for explaining his ideas. Bird live in the nest and faces the severity of whether similarly hope lives in human heart. It also tries to survive in difficult situations. Bird sings songs and hope also sings a song, which enables us to enjoy and keep us warm. Storms cannot defeat bird and hope also remains undefeated even in severe circumstances or difficult situations.

5. What do you understand by 'And sore must be the storm'?

Ans. This phrase refers to the intensity of storm. It means that the bird of hope endures under the most difficult circumstances.

6. Do you like this poem? Why?

Ans. Yes, I like this poem very much. The poetess has beautifully made use of figurative language. She introduces metaphor of bird for hope and develops it up to last line. After reading this poem one gets satisfied and over powers fear.

7. Read the stanza of the poem and write the following:

✦ Which abstract noun is described as having living characteristics?

Ans. "Hope" is described as a living thing.

✦ What living characteristics does this item have?

Ans. This item has living characteristics of flying, making nest, and singing sweet songs.

B: Choose the correct option:

Ans.

1 (d) metaphor

2. (b) hard or painful times
3. (c) And sweetest in the Gale is heard
   And sore must be the storm
4. (a) To emphasize that hope does not need to be put into words to be felt.
5. (a) To confuse

VOCABULARY

A: Write the connotative and denotative meanings of the following words from the poem:

Answer.

Words	Connotative meanings	Denotative meanings
Gale	Difficult Circumstances	An extreme strong wind
Warm	Active, hopeful	hot, on high temperature
Sea	Large number	large body of water, salt water that covers large area.
Extermity	Difficult situation	The furthest point, end
Chilliest	Unpleasant situations, fear, etc	Unpleasant coldness

B: Which lines of the poem indicate metaphor and imagery?

Ans. ***The following lines indicate metaphors***

i. Hope is the thing with feathers
ii. And sweetest in the Gale is heared

And the following lines indicate imagery

i. And sings the tune without the words
ii. And sweetest in the Gale is heared
iii. And sore must be the storm
iv. I've heard it in the chilliest land
and on the strangest Sea -

C: Specify whether the following linse from the poems you have read earlier represent personification, simile, metaphor or imagery.

Answer.

1. I wandered lonely as a cloud. ***(Simile)***
2. He stirred his Velvet Head. ***(personification)***
3. Even if they are a crowd of sorrows, ***(personification)***
4. I faked a small smile and then shifted away; ***(imagery)***
5. Which is the bliss of solitude, ***(Metaphor)***
6. They looked like frightened Beads, I thought, ***(Simile)***
7. A host of golden daffodils, ***(imagery)***
8. This being human guest house, ***(Metaphor)***
9. The weed before me was dying or dead. ***(imagery)***
10. Ten thousand saw I at a glance, (imagery)

D: Which word/phrase in the poem mean the same as:

react to hardships	And sweetest in the gale is heard
hope never stops	And never stops at all
found everywhere	I've heard it in the chilliest land and on the

	strangest Sea
lives in the soul	Perches in the soul
effect of hardships	That could abash the little bird.

GRAMMAR

Prepositions:

A Preposition shows a relationship between ideas in a sentences. Prepositions usually answer the questions where or when. They often tell the location of a person or an object in time or space.

A: Use the common preposition to complete the sentences:

Ans.

1. The princess lives ***in*** the castle.
2. I bought some milk ***from*** the grocery store.
3. My sister sat ***with*** my mom ***in*** the bus.
4. When we got ready for dinner, I had to take my book ***from*** the table.
5. We took a trip ***to*** town last week.
6. He is ***at*** home.
7. Her apartment is ***at*** the second floor.
8. The boat will take you ***across*** the river.
9. The street runs ***along*** the seafront.
10. I prefer to ride my bike ***down*** the hill.

B: Rewrite each of the fsentences below, adding a prepositional phrase from the list below:

Ans.

1. The children played sea saw ***at the park.***
2. The cup cake is yours ***with sprinkles.***
3. The lion was killed ***by the hunters.***

4. We will be back ***in a few days.***
5. Lubna rode her bicycle ***across the yard.***

C: Write a sentence using the prepositional phrase below:

Ans.

1. ***I do not know much*** about the book.
2. ***The birds are flying*** over the river.
3. ***He often comes to village*** on tuesday.
4. ***He left his bag*** by the chair.

D: Underline the prepositional phrase in each sentence. Circle the preposition.

Ans.

1. My grandparents enjoyed boating **on the beautiful lake.**
2. Spiders do not usually build webs **in a busy area.**
3. Our cricket team played well **during the championship tournament.**
4. The sun shone brightly **in the afternoon.**
5. I saw a wonderful painting **by Sadequain.**

السلام علیکم ورحمۃ اللہ وبرکاتہ:

معزز ممبران: آپ کا وٹس ایپ گروپ ایڈمن "**اردو بکس**" آپ سے مخاطب ہے۔

آپ تمام ممبران سے گزارش ہے کہ:

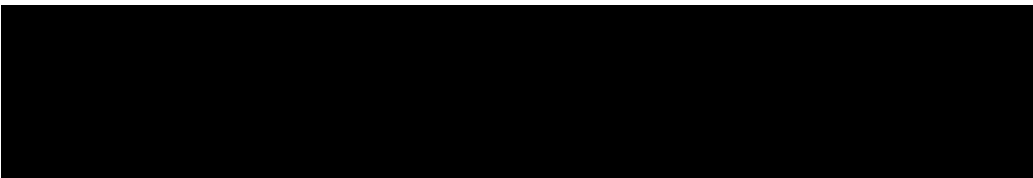
- گروپ میں صرف PDF کتب پوسٹ کی جاتی ہیں لہذا کتب کے متعلق اپنے کمنٹس / ریویوز ضرور دیں۔ گروپ میں بغیر ایڈمن کی اجازت کے کسی بھی قسم کی (اسلامی وغیر اسلامی، اخلاقی، تحریری) پوسٹ کرنا سختی سے منع ہے۔
- گروپ میں معزز، پڑھے لکھے، سلجھے ہوئے ممبرز موجود ہیں اخلاقیات کی پابندی کریں اور گروپ رولز کو فالو کریں بصورت دیگر معزز ممبرز کی بہتری کی خاطر ریموو کر دیا جائے گا۔
- کوئی بھی ممبر کسی بھی ممبر کو انباکس میں میسیج، مس کال، کال نہیں کرے گا۔ رپورٹ پر فوری ریموو کر کے کاروائی عمل میں لائے جائے گی۔
- ہمارے کسی بھی گروپ میں سیاسی و فرقہ واریت کی بحث کی قطعاً کوئی گنجائش نہیں ہے۔
- اگر کسی کو بھی گروپ کے متعلق کسی قسم کی شکایت یا تجویز کی صورت میں ایڈمن سے رابطہ کیجئے۔
- سب سے اہم بات:

گروپ میں کسی بھی قادیانی، مرزائی، احمدی، گستاخِ رسول، گستاخِ امہات المؤمنین، گستاخِ صحابہ و خلفائے راشدین حضرت ابو بکر صدیق، حضرت عمر فاروق، حضرت عثمان غنی، حضرت علی المرتضیٰ، حضرت حسنین کریمین رضوان اللہ تعالیٰ اجمعین، گستاخ اہلبیت یا ایسے غیر مسلم جو اسلام اور پاکستان کے خلاف پراپیگنڈا میں مصروف ہیں یا ان کے روحانی وذہنی سپورٹرز کے لئے کوئی گنجائش نہیں ہے لہذا ایسے اشخاص بالکل بھی گروپ جوائن کرنے کی زحمت نہ کریں۔ معلوم ہونے پر فوراً ریموو کر دیا جائے گا۔

- تمام کتب انٹرنیٹ سے تلاش / ڈاؤنلوڈ کر کے **فری آف کاسٹ** وٹس ایپ گروپ میں شیئر کی جاتی ہیں۔ جو کتاب نہیں ملتی اس کے لئے معذرت کر لی جاتی ہے۔ جس میں محنت بھی صَرف ہوتی ہے لیکن ہمیں آپ سے صرف دعاؤں کی درخواست ہے۔
- عمران سیریز کے شوقین کیلئے علیحدہ سے عمران سیریز گروپ موجود ہے۔

لیڈیز کے لئے الگ گروپ کی سہولت موجود ہے جس کے لئے ویریفیکیشن ضروری ہے۔

- اردو کتب / عمران سیریز یا سٹڈی گروپ میں ایڈ ہونے کے لئے ایڈمن سے وٹس ایپ پر بذریعہ [illegible] رابطہ کریں اور جواب کا انتظار فرمائیں۔ برائے مہربانی اخلاقیات کا خیال رکھتے ہوئے موبائل پر کال یا ایم ایس کرنے کی کوشش ہر گز نہ کریں۔ ورنہ گروپس سے تو ریموو کیا ہی جائے گا بلاک بھی کیا جائے گا۔

اللہ تبارک تعالیٰ ہم سب کا حامی وناصر ہو

Unit - 9:

The Fantastic Shoemaker

(بہترین جوتے بنانے والا)

I first met him in my youthful days in the holy month of Ramazan, when my father took me to his shop for ordering a pair of new shoes for the coming Eid. His shop was in a small but busy street of Qisa Khawani Bazar. A monstrous size black "Peshawari Chappal" overhung on the faint coloured wooden door of his shop. The inside of the shop was as quiet and serene as that of a sacred holy place. There were some old wooden stools and in the window some pairs of shoes were visible. A big smooth square shaped stone, a heavy wooden mallet, an awl and three legged anvil, can be observed in the right side of the shop. The rest of the shop was as barren as desert because he made only those pairs of shoes that were ordered. At the far end of wall of the shop was hanging a small sign-board, showing Zarin Gul & Brothers.

میں رمضان کے مہینے میں نوجوانی کے زمانے میں اُس وقت اس کے ساتھ پہلے بار ملا جب میرے والد آنے والے عید کے لئے نئے جوتوں کا آرڈر دینے کے لئے مجھے اس کے دوکان پر لے گیا۔ اس کا دوکان قصہ خوانی بازار کے ایک چھوٹے مگر معروف گلی میں واقع تھا۔ اس کے دوکان کے ہلکے رنگ کے چوبی دروازے کے اوپر بڑے سائز کے کالے پشاوری چپل لٹک رہے تھے۔ دُکان کے اندر کا ماحول ایک مقدس مقام کی طرح خاموش اور پُر سکون تھا۔ کچھ پُرانے چوبی سٹول تھے اور کھڑکی میں سے جوتوں کے چند جوڑے نظر آرہے تھے۔ ایک بڑا ہموار مربع کی شکل کا پتھر، ایک بھاری چوبی ہتھوڑا، سوا اور تین ٹانگوں والا سندان دُکان کے دائیں طرف دیکھے جاسکتے تھے، بقیہ

دکان صحرا کی طرح خالی تھا کیونکہ وہ صرف وہ جوتے تیار کرتا تھا جن کا آرڈر دیا جاتا تھا۔ دکان کے دور آخری سرے پر ایک چھوٹا سائن بورڈ لٹک رہا تھا جس پر لکھا تھا زرین گل وبرادرز۔

The shoes that Zarin Gul made never failed to fit in the feet and they lasted extraordinarily longer than usual. To make shoes - such shoes as he made - seemed to me then and seems to me now, mysterious and wonderful. I still remember my hesitant remarks, while stretching out to him my youthful foot. "Isn't it awfully hard to make shoes in such tough conditions?" The serpentine wrinkles wriggled on his smiling face and he answered, "it is an art".

وہ جوتے جو زرین گل بناتا تھا وہ ہمیشہ پاؤں میں صحیح فٹ ہوتے تھے اور وہ عموماً لمبی مدت گزارتے تھے۔ جوتے بنانا، ایسے جوتے جو وہ بناتا تھا اُس وقت بھی اور آج بھی مجھے بہت عجیب معلوم ہوتے ہیں۔ مجھے اب بھی اپنے شش و پنج والی گفتگو یاد ہے جبکہ میں اپنے نوعمری کا پاؤں اس کی طرف بڑھاتا تھا۔ "کیا ایسے سخت حالات میں جوتے تیار کرنا بہت مشکل نہیں ہے؟" اس کے مسکراتے چہرے پر سانپ کی طرح بل کھاتے ہوئے شکن بن گئے اور اُس نے جوب دیا "یہ ایک فن ہے"

Zarin Gul remarks about shoes making and their suitability to different people were so authoritative and final that nobody dared reject them. My father, though chieftain of the area, would accept his views about a particular pair of shoes with brisk nod.

جوتوں کے بنانے اور مختلف لوگوں کے لئے اس کی موزونیت کے بارے میں زرین گل کے بیانات ایسے تحکمانہ اور آخری ہوتے تھے کہ کوئی بھی انہیں رد کرنے کی جرأت نہیں کر سکتا تھا۔ میرا والد جو کہ علاقے کا سردار تھا، جوتوں کے ایک خاص جوڑے سے متعلق اس کے رائے کو فوراً ہی اثبات میں سر ہلا کر قبول کر لیتا تھا۔

It was possible to go to him often because there was

something in his shoes that was beyond the temporary. It would not be wrong to say that durability was stitched into them. I cannot forget that day on which I had to say him, "Zarin Gul Kaka, my last pair of shoes makes a creaking sound, you know". He looked at me with strange looks as if expecting me to withdraw the statement and then said, "It shouldn't have creaked". "It did, I am afraid," I said with quivering tone. At that he lowered his eyes, as if hunting for the memory of those pair of shoes. I really felt sorry that I mentioned this petty thing, which looked to him serious and grave. "Send them back," he said, "I will look at them". "Some shoes are bad from birth. If I can do noting with them, I will give back the amount you paid for them."

اکثر اس کے پاس جانا ممکن نہیں ہوتا تھا کیونکہ اس کے جوتوں میں ایسی خصوصیت پائی جاتی تھی جو کہ عام جوتوں میں نہیں پائی جاتی تھی۔ یہ کہنا غلط نہ ہوگا کہ دیرپائی ان کے ساتھ سی دی جاتی تھی۔ میں اُس دن کو نہیں بھول سکتا جس دن مجھے اُس سے کہنا پڑا تھا "زرین گل کاکا میرے آخری جوتے چرچراہٹ کی آواز نکالتے ہیں۔ "تم جانتے ہو۔ اُس نے مجھے ایسے نظروں سے دیکھا اور پھر بولا "اسے چرچراہٹ کی آواز نہیں نکالنی چاہیئے تھی۔" میں نے لرزتے آواز میں کہا مجھے ڈر ہے کہ وہ ایسا کرتے تھے۔ اُس نے اپنی آنکھیں جھکائیں گویا وہ ان جوتوں کو یاد کرنے کی کوشش کر رہا تھا۔ ایسی معمولی نقص کے تذکرے پر مجھے بہت افسوس ہوا جو اس کے لئے ایک سنجیدہ بات بن گئی۔ اس نے کہا "انہیں مجھے واپس بھیج دو میں انہیں دیکھ لونگا۔" بعض جوتے ابتداء ہی سے اچھے نہیں ہوتے۔ اگر میں انہیں ٹھیک نہ کرسکا تو میں تمہاری رقم تمہیں واپس کردونگا۔

Then I went abroad to pursue my higher studies and career and could not have the opportunity to meet Zarin Gul, the fantastic shoe-maker for several years.

پھر میں اپنے تعلیمی سلسلے اور اعلیٰ تعلیم جاری رکھنے کے لئے باہر ملک چلا گیا اور کئی سالوں تک بہترین موچی زرین گل سے ملاقات کا موقع نہ ملا۔

After several years I returned to Peshawar. And the first shop I went to was my old friend, Zarin Gul's. I had left a man of fifty; I came back to one of sixty - five, worn and torn like an overused pair of shoes. He shook his bony hand with me, but the grip of his hand was as tight as it was many years ago. At first, he did not know me. But when I got myself introduced, his brooded eyes sparkled with smile. "Do you want any shoe?" he asked. "I can make them quickly, because I have plenty of free time." Then he looked at my 'branded shoes' and said, "Those are not my shoes."

کئی سال بعد میں پشاور واپس آیا اور میں سب سے پہلے جس دُکان پر گیا وہ میرے پُرانے دوست زرین گل کی دُکان تھی۔ میں اسے پچاس سالہ آدمی چھوڑ چکا تھا اور اب میں واپس آیا تو وہ 65 سال کا آدمی تھا۔ جو زیادہ استعمال شدہ جوتوں کی طرح توڑ پھوڑ کا شکار تھا۔ اس نے مجھ سے اپنا کمزور ہاتھ ملایا لیکن اس کے ہاتھ کا گرفت بالکل اسی طرح مضبوط تھا جیسا کہ کئی سال پہلے تھا۔ پہلے اس نے مجھے نہیں پہچانا۔ لیکن جب میں نے اپنا تعارف کیا تو اس کے خیالات میں ڈوبے آنکھیں مسکراہٹ سے چمک اُٹھے۔ اس نے پوچھا کیا تمہیں جوتے چاہیئے؟ میں انہیں جلدی بنا سکتا ہوں کیونکہ میں پاس کافی فارغ وقت ہے۔ پھر اس نے میری کمپنی کی بنی ہوئی جوتوں پر نظر ڈالتے ہوئے کہا یہ میرے بنائے ہوئے جوتے نہیں ہیں۔

His tone was not one of anger, or of sorrow, not even of contempt, but there was in it something quiet that froze my blood. He put his hand down and pressed a finger on the place where my left shoe was not quite comfortable. "It hurts you there," he said, "Do the big

shoe - making companies have no self-respect?" And then he spoke bitterly against the big multi-nationals that have extended their tentacles to the shoe - making trade. He told me how these companies had hired the craftsmen of shoemaking trade. "These big firms use their hands not their brain or experience." I asked Zarin Gul Kaka why he didn't join these big firms if his trade was not doing well.

اس کے لہجے میں غصہ، پریشانی یا حقارت نہیں پائی جاتی تھی لیکن اس میں کوئی ایسی بات پوشیدہ تھی جس نے میرے خون کو منجمد کر دیا۔ اُس نے اپنا ہاتھ نیچے کر کے اس جگہ پر اپنی اُنگلی دبائی جہاں پر میرا بایاں پاؤں جوتے میں آرام دہ نہیں تھا۔ اُس نے کہا یہ یہاں پر تمہیں تکلیف دیتا ہے۔ کیا جوتے بنانے والے کمپنیاں عزت نفس نہیں رکھتے؟ اور پھر وہ ملٹی نیشنل کمپنیوں کے خلاف سخت لہجے میں بولنے لگا۔ جنہوں نے اپنے ہاتھ جوتوں کی تجارت تک بڑھا دیے ہیں۔ اُس نے مجھے بتایا کہ ان کمپنیوں نے کس طرح جوتوں کے تجارت کے لئے ہنر مندوں کو کام پر لگایا تھا۔ یہ بڑے فرم اپنے دماغ اور تجربے کے بجائے اپنے ہاتھ استعمال کرتے ہیں۔ میں نے زرین گل کاکا سے پوچھا کہ اگر اس کا کاروبار اتنا اچھا نہیں ہے تو وہ بڑے کمپنیوں میں کیوں نہیں چلے جاتے۔

His reply was crisp and blunt, "I am an artist not machine who will blindly follow their irrational and stupid dictations." "They get it all," he continued, "by advertisement, not by work." "They took it away from us and presently we have no work." Looking at his crumpled leathered face, I saw things I had not noticed before, bitter thing and bitter struggle. His face and voice made so deep an impression on me that during the next few minutes I ordered many pairs. I wanted to make him advance payment but he refused, though he badly needed money, by saying, "pay it

when the shoes are ready to deliver."

اس کا جواب صاف اور کُند کر دینے والا تھا۔ "میں ایک ہنر مند ہوں مشین نہیں ہوں جو ان کے بے عقلی اور بے وقوفی کے ہدایات پر عمل کرے گا۔ اُس نے بات جاری رکھتے ہوئے کہا وہ یہ سب کچھ اشتہار کے زریعے کرتے ہے کام کے زریعے نہیں۔ انہوں نے ہم سے کاروبار چھین لیا اور اب ہمارے پاس کام نہیں ہے۔ اس کے شکن زدہ چمڑے کے طرح کے چہرے کی طرف دیکھتے ہوئے میں نے وہ کچھ دیکھا جو میں نے پہلے نہیں دیکھا تھا تلخ چیزیں اور سخت محنت یا جدوجہد، اس کے چہرے اور آواز نے مجھ پر ایسے گہرے اثرات ڈالے کہ اگلے چند منٹوں میں میں نے کئی جوتوں کا آرڈر دیا۔ میں چاہتا تھا کہ رقم پہلے ہی ادا کروں لیکن اس نے انکار کیا۔ اگرچہ اسے رقم کی شدید ضرورت تھی مگر اُس نے کہا کہ جب جوتے تیار ہو جائیں تو رقم ادا کرنا۔

A week later, I came to where his shop had been, I was surprised to see that the monstrous size black 'Peshawari Chappal' was no more hanging on the wooden door of his shop. A big size signboard, displaying the name of a famous shoe - maker brand was hanging on his shop. I went in and said, "Zarin Gul Kaka." "No sir," a smartly dressed young man replied, "but we can attend to anything with pleasyre, we've taken the shop over." "Yes, yes," I said, "but where is Zarin Gul Kaka?"

ایک ہفتے بعد میں اُس جگہ آیا جہاں پر اس کا دُکان تھا۔ میں یہ دیکھ کر حیران ہوا کہ بڑے اور کالے رنگ کا پشاوری چپل اس کے دُکان کے دروازے پر اب نہیں لٹک رہا تھا۔ اس کے دُکان کے دروازے پر ایک مشہور کمپنی کے جوتوں والا بڑا سائن بورڈ لگا ہوا تھا۔ میں اندر گیا اور کہا زرین گل کاکا۔ نہیں جناب۔ خوبصورت لباس میں ملبوس ایک جوان آدمی نے جواب دیا نہیں مگر ہم خوشی سے تمہاری ہر خدمت کر سکتے ہیں۔ ہم نے یہاں یہ دُکان لی ہے۔ ہاں ہاں، میں نے کہا لیکن زرین گل کاکا کہاں ہے؟

"Oh!" he answered, "dead."

"Dead! But I have to receive the shoes that I ordered las week."

"Ah!" he said, "poor old man starved himself. Slow starvation, the doctor called it! He never gave himself time to eat; never had a penny in the house. All went in rent and leather." As I was coming back with heavy heart, the words of Zarin Gul, the fantastic shoemaker was tinkling in my mind, "Do the big shoe-making companies have no self - respects?".

اوہ! اس نے جواب دیا۔ "مر چکا ہے"۔

مر گیا ہے! لیکن مجھے تو وہ جوتے وصول کرنا ہے جس کا میں پچھلے ہفتے آرڈر دیا تھا۔

آہ! اُس نے کہا غریب بوڑھے نے خود کو بھوکا رکھا۔ ڈاکٹر اس کو سلو سٹارویشن (یعنی آہستہ آہستہ بھوک) کہتے ہیں۔ اُس نے کھانے کو وقت نہیں دیا اور اس کے پاس گھر میں ایک پائی بھی موجود نہیں تھی۔ تمام روپیہ کرایے اور چمڑے میں چلا گیا۔ جوں ہی میں بوجھل دل کے ساتھ واپس آرہا تھا۔ زرین گل کے الفاظ (جو کے بہترین موچی تھا) میرے ذہن میں گونج رہے تھے۔ ۔"کیا جوتے بنانے والے بڑے بڑے کمپنیاں عزت نفس نہیں رکھتے"۔

COMPREHENSION

A: Answer the following questions:

1. Why in Zarin Gul different from other businessmen?

Ans. Zarin Gul was very much different man from others. He was extraordinary expert in shoe - making. His shoes were of high quality, durable and never failed to fit in the feet.

2. How did the author come in touch with the Zarin Gul Brothers?

Ans. The author came in touch with Zarin Gul when his father took him to his shop for ordering a pair of new shoes for the coming Eid.

3. Describe the shoemaker and his shop.

Ans. Zarin Gul (shoe-maker) was a strong man of fifty years. He was serious and sober. He was sensitive person. His shop was in a busy street in Qissa Khwani Bazar. A big sized Peshawari Chappal overhung the wooden door of his shop. A big square shaped stone, wooden mallet, an awl and an anvil can be observed in his shop.

4. What were Zarin Gul's priorities in making snues?

Ans. Zarin Gul's priorities in making shoes were fitness in feet, suitability to different people, durability and high quality material. His made shoes were indeed mysterious and wonderful.

5. What is the setting of the story?

Ans. The setting of the story is very beautiful and perfect. The author has beautifully described the shoe maker and his wonderful shop. The tone is very serious, by beautiful description the author takes us the very street where the shoe-maker shop is situated.

6. What is the conflict about in the story?

Ans. The conflict is between the traditional shoe - maker and branded shoes companies. The multi - national companies have taken away the trade and the shoe - makers are now jobless.

7. What was the author's opinion about Zarin Gul as a shoe maker?

Ans. The author says that Zarin Gul was an honest and straight forward person. He was an expert. He was serious and sensitive man. He never compromised on the quality of his shoes. He was fantastic shoe-maker.

8. Why did the author visit the shop after long time?

Ans. The author visited the shop of Zarin Gul after long time because he was abroad for several years and could not have the opportunity to meet him who was his old friend and fantastic shoe-maker.

9. What was Zaring Gul's complaint against 'big firms'?

Ans. According to Zarin Gul these big firms use their hands not their brain or experience. They get all things by advertisement.

10. Retell the story in the form of dialogue.

Ans. Dialogue

Okasha: Do you know Zarin Gul Kaka?

Mohsin: Yes, why not. He is a famous shoemaker.

Okasha: Where is his shop?

Mohsin: His shop is in a busy street in Qisa Khwani, Bazar Peshawar.

Okasha: Is he expert shoe -maker?

Mohsin: Yes, he is very much expert, he is different from other businessmen. His shoes are very much famous, people like them.

Okasha: What do you think about the quality and durability of the shoes he makes?

Mohsin: It would not be wrong to say that durability

is stitched into his shoes. There is something in his shoes that is beyond the temporary. Once I complained a petty thing about his shoes and he took it very serious.

Okasha: Have you met him after returning from abroad?

Mohsin: Yes, when I returned the first shop I went to was Zarin Gul's shop. I met him. He was then a man of sixty five years, but he was still strong and stout. He looked at my shoes and said these are not my shoes.

Okasha: What about his recent business?

Mohsin: His business is not doing well nowadays, because mutli-national companies have affected their trade badly. Last week I met him and ordered many pairs.

Okasha: Is his shop still there? I want to order for new shoes.

Mohsin: No, sorry, when I ordered some pairs of shoes last week. I then visited his shop but he was not there. There was a smartly dressed young man in the shop. He informed me that Zarin Gul Kaka is no more. He is dead. Then I returned home with heavy heart without receiving the pairs of shoes.

B: Choose the best option to answer each question.

Ans.

1. (b) Quality 2. (b) shoe/chappal making
3. (b) The autho
4. (a) Zarin Gul died of starvation

VOCABULARY

A: Some direct qoutation are as under:

i. "Do the big shoe making companies have no self - respect"
ii. "Dead" But I have to receive the shoes that I have ordered last week.

B: Rewrite five sentence from the text having adverbs:

Answer.

1. They lasted ***extraordinarily*** longer than usual.
2. Isn't it ***awfully*** hard to make shoes in such tough condition?
3. And then he spoke ***bitterly*** against big multi - nationals.
4. A ***smartly*** dressed young man replied.
5. Though he ***badly*** needed money

C: Find meanings and use the words in sentences:

Words	Meaning	Sentences
Look up	اوپر دیکھنا	She looked up as I entered the room.
Look down	حقیر سمجھنا	She looks down on poor people.
Look after	دیکھ بھال کرنا	Abu Talib looked after the Propher (SAW) very dearly.
Look in	مختصر دورہ کرنا	The doctor will look in again this evening.
Look out	دیکھنا (خطرے کی وجہ سے)	Look out there is suspected man coming.

WRITING

A: Write down the summary of the story 'Fantastic Shoemaker'.

SUMMARY

Author says that when he was young, his father took him to a shoe - maker shop. His shop was situated in Qissa Khwani Bazar. His shop was small; and a big sized black Peshawari Chappal overhung the wooden door. Inside the shop there was a wooden mallet, an awal, and an anvil and a big square shaped stone. The name of this person was Zarin Gul; his shoes were of high quality. They lasted extraordinary longer than usual.

There was something in his shoes that was beyond the temporary, we can say that durability was stitched into them. Once I complained about the creaking sound of my shoes, at first he refused to accept but later said to me that if he could not mend the shoes, he would pay back the amount I paid for them.

Then I went abroad and could not meet him for several years. When I returned to Peshawar, I straight away went to his shop. I got myself introduced. He smiled; he was a man of sixty five years. Then but still he was strong. He looked at my branded shoes and said, "Those are not my shoes." This sentence froze my blood. He then spoke against big shoe - making firms. He said that these firms have taken away business from them and now they have no work. I ordered for many pairs of shoes. A week later when I went there, Zarin Gul was not there in the shop. A young man in

the shop told me about his sad demise. I returned home with heavy heart. He was indeed a great man.

GRAMMAR

Sentence Structure:

Independent Clause:

It is also called principal clause. It can stand alone as a sentence. For Example

- I like spaghetti.
- He reads many books.

Dependent Clause:

It is not a complete sentence. It depends on the main or independent clause. For Example:

- Although I like spaghetti,...
- Because he reads many books,...

Simple Sentence:

A sentence consisting of only one clause is called simple sentence.

- She read.
- She made tea.
- They are working hard
- Gold is precious metal.

Compound Sentence:

This type of sentence contains two independent clauses, combined by a coordinating conjunction.
For Example:

- My name is Salman and I come from Pakistan.
- Either you or I am wrong.
- We reached in time but could not meet him.

Complex Sentence:

A Complex sentence contains at least one independent clause and one dependent clause. For Example:

- My mother cooked dinner while I was doing my homework.
- He lives in Karachi where he was born.
- We walked very fast so that we could catch the train.

EXERCISE

Identify the following sentences as simple, compund or complex.

1. This is a simple sentence.	Simple
2. I like playing basketball, and my brother like plyaing tennis.	Compound
3. I'll help you if you help me.	Complex
4. Her name is Sachiko and she comes form Japan.	Compound
5. My mother cooked dinner while I was doing my home work.	Complex
6. While the dog chased the cat, it barked loudly.	Complex
7. Although he worked hard, he did not do well in the examination.	Complex
8. They boy did not go to the zoo because they went to the park.	Complex

Unit-10:

Thecnology in Everyday Life

The importance of technology in our daily lives is undeniable. Technology plays a vital role in our life and it has added to our lives. From kitchen, bedroom, living room, bathroom, to any other place of your home or office, technological equipment is present in different form and manifestation. In today's dynamic world, life without technology is very strenuous if not impossible. The offshoots of technological development have stretched out to diverse fields of health science, communication, agricultural, engineering and transportation systems. The significance of technology will get more intelligible if we dwell on these fields in some detail.

ہمارے روزمرہ زندگیوں میں ٹیکنالوجی کی اہمیت سے انکار نہیں کیا جاسکتا۔ ٹیکنالوجی ہماری زندگی میں ایک کلیدی کردار آدا کرتی ہے اور اس نے ہماری زندگیوں کو سہولت دی ہے۔ باروچی خانے، بیڈروم رہنے کے کمرے اور باتھ روم سے لے کر آپ کے گھر یا دفتر تک کسی بھی جگہ میں تکنیکی آلات مختلف شکلوں اور حالتوں میں موجود ہیں۔ آج کے اس تبدیل ہونے والی دنیا میں ٹیکنالوجی کے بغیر زندگی اگر ناممکن نہیں ہے تو مشکل ضرور ہے۔ تکنیکی ترقی کے شاخیں صحت، سائنس، مواصلات، زراعت، فن تعمیر، انجینئرنگ اور امدورفت کے نظاموں تک پھیلے ہوئے ہیں۔ ٹیکنالوجی کی اہمیت اُس وقت اچھی طرح ہماری سمجھ میں آئیگی اگر ہم ان شعبوں پر تفصیل کے ساتھ بحث کریں۔

Below Are Some Of The Uses Of Technology Today:

1. Technology has been of great use is the health

science industry. Modern electronic equipment have been discovered which have improved the quality of treatment people receive at the health institution as well as increasing their survival chance from various ailments. Another notable benefit of technology is that it has enabled doctors to discover most health problems while they are still in the developing stages, and treat them before they develop into advance stages.

۱۔ ٹیکنالوجی صحت کے سائنسی صنعت میں بہت مفید رہی ہے۔ جدید الیکٹرانی آلات دریافت کیے گئے ہیں جنہوں نے لوگوں کے علاج کے معیار کو بہتر بنایا ہے اور مختلف بیماریوں کے دوران ان کے زندہ رہنے کے مواقع بڑھا دیے ہیں۔ ٹیکنالوجی کا ایک دوسرا اہم فائدہ یہ ہے کہ اس نے ڈاکٹروں کو صحت کے مسائل کو ان کے ابتدائی مراحل میں دریافت کرنے اور اگلے مراحل میں جانے سے پہلے علاج کرنے کے قابل بنایا ہے۔

2. Communication across the globe is now easy. The invention and use of internet has changed the world into a global village. People hailing from different geographical regions can virtually communicate through video calls, e-mails as well as many social media platforms. Business owners have realized the power of using internet to achieve more customers for their products easily by creating business websites where customers click on the items to buy them in the comfort of their homes.

۲۔ اب دنیا بھر میں مواصلات بہت اسان ہیں۔ انٹرنیٹ کے ایجاد اور استعمال نے دنیا کو عالمی گاؤں میں تبدیل کر دیا ہے۔ مختلف جغرافیائی خطوں سے تعلق رکھنے والے لوگ اب عملی طور پر ویڈیو کال، ای میل اور ایسے بہت سے سوشل میڈیا کے ذریعے ایک دوسرے سے رابطہ رکھ سکتے ہیں۔ کاروباری مالکان اب سمجھ گئے ہیں کہ انٹرنیٹ کے استعمال ہی کے ذریعے وہ اپنے مصنوعات کے لئے

زیادہ سے زیادہ گاہک حاصل کر سکتے ہیں، کاروباری ویب سائٹس بنا کر، جہاں پر گاہک مطلوبہ چیز پر کلک کرکے اپنے گھر یں ہوکرام کے ساتھ وہ چیز حاصل کر سکتے ہیں۔

In the past communication was limited to letter writing and waiting for postal services to deliver your message. Today technology has made communications easy. Now you can draft a business message and email it or fax in a second without any delays. The recipient will get the message and will reply you instantly. Similarly, telephone has evolved over the decades in terms of technology as the scientists have realized the need for people to communicate at anytime, anywhere. This necessity has led to invention of portable cellular phones which have taken communication a notch higher as people can network easily. The device is also fun to use as they are coupled with extraordinary entertainment features such as games.

ماضی میں رابطے خط لکھنے اور ڈاکخانے کے ذریعے پیغامات وصول ہونے تک محدود تھی۔ آج ٹیکنالوجی نے رابطوں کو آسان بنادیا ہے۔ اب آپ ایک کاروباری پیغام لکھ کر ای میل یا فیکس کے ذریعے لمحوں کے اندر کسی تاخیر کے بغیر بھیج سکتے ہیں۔

پیغام وصول کرنے والا پیغام وصول کر کے اُسی وقت ہی جواب دے گا۔ اسی طرح ٹیلیفون نے ٹیکنالوجی کے میدان میں عشروں میں ترقی پائی ہے کیونکہ سائنس دانوں نے کسی بھی وقت اور کسی بھی جگہ رابطوں کی ضرورت کو محسوس کر لیا ہے۔ اس ضرورت نے موبائل فون / سیل فون کی ایجادات کی راہ ہموار کی ہے۔ جس نے رابطوں کو ایک درجہ آگے بڑھا دیا ہے کیونکہ لوگ اب آسانی کے ساتھ ایک دوسرے سے مربوط ہو سکتے ہیں۔ یہ آلہ (موبائل فون) لطف اور مزے کے لئے بھی استعمال ہوتا ہے کیونکہ اس میں محظوظ کر دینے والے خصوصیات بھی مثلاً گیمز بھی پائے جاتے ہیں۔

3. Another importance of technology in our daily lives is that it has eliminated the bulkiness associated with paperwork. With technology, information can now be stored virtually in various storage devices such as compact disks and microchips. More so, the information stored in these technological devices is secured with passwords and codes which are only known to the proprietors of the information, making it a better way of storing confidential information.

۳۔ ہمارے روز مرہ زندگی میں ٹیکنالوجی کی ایک دوسری اہمیت یہ ہے کہ اس نے پیپر ورک (کاغذ کا کام) کے بوجھ کو ختم کر دیا ہے۔ اب اس ٹیکنالوجی کے ذریعے معلومات کو عملی طور پر مختلف آلات یعنی CD اور مائیکرو چپس میں محفوظ کیا جاسکتا ہے۔ مزید یہ کہ ان تکنیکی آلات کے اندر معلومات کو پاس ورڈ اور کوڈز کے ذریعے محفوظ بنایا جاسکتا ہے جو صرف ان معلومات کے مالکان کو معلوم ہوتے ہیں، جو خفیہ معلومات کے ذخیرہ کرنے کے لئے ایک بہتر راستہ بناتے ہیں۔

4. We cannot fail to mention that technology has been of great benefit to agricultural industry. It's now possible to determine the climatic changes as well as climatic conditions that favor various plants. Likewise, today it is possible to grow crops in a desert by use of agricultural biotechnology. With biotechnology, plants have been engineered to survive in drought conditions. Through genetic engineering scientists have managed to introduce traits into existing genes with a goal of making crops resistant to droughts and pests.

۴۔ ہم یہ تذکرہ ضرور کریں گے کہ ٹیکنالوجی زرعی صنعت میں بہت فائدہ مند رہا ہے۔ اب یہ ممکن ہے کہ موسمی تبدیلیوں اور موسمی حالات کا تعین کیا جائے جو مختلف پودوں کے لئے مناسب ہو،

زرعی بائیو ٹیکنالوجی کے ذریعے اب صحرا میں بھی فصلیں اگانا ممکن بنادیا گیا ہے۔ بائیو ٹیکنالوجی کے ذریعے پودوں میں ایسی تبدیلیاں کی جاتی ہیں کہ وہ قحط / خشک سالی کے حالات میں بھی زندہ رہتے ہیں۔ جینیٹک انجینئرنگ کے ذریعے سائنسدان موجودہ جینز میں نئے خصوصیات داخل کرنے میں کامیاب ہو چکے ہیں۔ اس مقصد کے ساتھ کہ فصلوں کو خشک سالی اور کیڑے مکوڑوں کا مقابلہ کرنے کے قابل بنایا جائے۔

5. Natural forces affect and disrupt human life and daily economic activities. For example floods was away farmland and homes, they carry out fertile top soil and disrupt the growth of crops. Also fires burn buildings, crops and forests which affect human life. However, technology has enabled humans to build large dams which can harbor excess water and use that water to generate power. Also fire is tamed to heat our homes and process industrial materials. Wind is being used to generate electricity. We have converted solar energy to power which is being used in homes and business.

۵۔ قدرتی طاقتیں انسانی زندگی اور روزانہ معاشی سرگرمیوں کو متاثر اور منقطع کرتے ہیں۔ مثال کے طور پر سیلاب زرعی زمینوں اور گھروں کو بہا کر لے جاتے ہیں وہ زرخیز سطحی مٹی کو بہا کر فصلوں کی نشو نما کو روک دیتے ہیں۔ اسی طرح آگ بھی عمارات، فصلوں اور جنگلات کو جلا دیتے ہیں جو انسانی زندگی کو متاثر کر دیتا ہے۔ تاہم ٹیکنالوجی نے انسان کو بڑے بڑے ڈیم بنانے کے قابل بنایا ہے جو اضافی پانی کو ذخیرہ کر کے اور استعمال میں لا کر بجلی پیدا کی جاتی ہے۔ اسی طرح آگ کو قابو میں لا کر گھروں کو گرم کیا جاتا ہے اور صنعتی اشیاء بنانے کے عمل میں بھی کارآمد ہوتا ہے۔ ہوا کو بجلی پیدا کرنے کے لئے استعمال کیا جا رہا ہے ہم نے شمسی توانائی کو بجلی میں تبدیل کر دیا ہے جو گھروں اور کاروباروں میں استعمال کیا جا رہا ہے۔

6. Transportation is one of the basic areas of technological activity. Both businesses and individuals have benefitted from the new technologies in the travel industry. Time is money, so we must have fast and efficient means of transport. Try to imagine life without well-developed transportation systems. I think of transportation in the same light as food, clothing and shelter. It has become a basic need, because we use advanced transport mean like cars, trains and airplanes to go to work, to transport goods, to go shopping, to visit friends and families and so much more. However, in recent times the transportation technology has become very fast and efficient.

۶۔ آمدورفت بھی تکنیکی سرگرمیوں کے ایک بنیادی شعبوں میں سے ایک ہے۔ سفری صنعت میں نئے ٹیکنالوجیز سے کاروباروں اور افراد دونوں کو فائدہ پہنچا ہے۔ وقت ایک دولت ہے، پس ہمارے پاس تیز اور موثر ذرائع آمدورفت ہونے چاہیئے۔ کسی ترقی یافتہ آمدورفت کے نظام کے بغیر زندگی کے بارے میں تصور کرے۔ میں آمدورفت کو اتنی اہمیت کی نظر سے دیکھتا ہوں جتنا کہ میں خوراک، کپڑوں اور مکان کو دیکھتا ہوں۔ یہ ایک بنیادی ضرورت بن چکی ہے کیونکہ ہم ترقی یافتہ آمدورفت کے ذرائع مثلاً کار، ریل گاڑی اور ہوائی جہاز کام پر جانے کے لئے، سامان کے ترسیل کے لئے، خریداری کے لئے جانے کیلئے، خاندانوں اور دوستوں کے ساتھ ملنے کیلئے اور اسی طرح دوسرے بہت سے مقاصد کے لئے استعمال کرتے ہیں۔ تاہم حالیہ وقت میں آمدورفت کی ٹیکنالوجی اب بہت تیز اور موثر بن گئی ہے۔

The positive effects of technology on society had brought progress and allowed us to reach new heights that were never conceived of before. Without science and technology we are left stagnant.

معاشرے پر ٹیکنالوجی کے مثبت اثرات نے ترقی لائی ہے اور ہمیں اس قابل بنایا ہے کہ ہم اُن بلندیوں پر پہنچے جس کا پہلے کبھی تصور بھی نہیں کیا گیا تھا۔ سائنس اور ٹیکنالوجی کے بغیر ہم جامد یعنی ترقی کے بغیر رہ جائیں گے۔

COMPREHENSION

A: Answer the following questions:

1. <u>What is the role of technology in daily life?</u>

Ans. Technology plays·a key role in day to day life. It has made our lives easy and comfortable. Technological equipment's are used in our kitchen, bedroom, bathroom, offices, schools and other institutions.

2. <u>Discuss how use technology at home and in your personal life.</u>

Ans. Technological equipment's are present in every corner of our homes. Our bedrooms, kitchens, bathrooms, dining halls etc are full of them. We use lights, computers, internet, mobiles and so many things which have made our lives easy.

3. <u>How does technology help transportation?</u>

Ans. Now in this modern world we have fast and efficient transportation system. We must have best transportation system to save time. Now we use cars, trains, airplanes to go to our work places, to go shopping, to visit friends and to transport heavy goods from one place to another with much ease.

4. <u>What is the importance of technology in agriculture?</u>

Ans. Technology has been of great benefit to the field of agriculture. Now by the use of modern technology

we are able to grow crops in deserts by the use of bio-technology. Similarly genetic engineering has made it possible to enable plants to survive in drought conditions and to make them resistant to droughts and pests.

5. <u>How is technology being used to generate cheap electricity?</u>

Ans. Technology has enabled us to generate cheap electricity by building large dams which can harbor water and use it for generating electricity. Similarly wind is being used for generating power and solar energy has been converted to power which is being used in our homes, offices and businesses.

6. <u>What is the impact of technology on medicine?</u>

Ans. Technology has brought a revolution in health sciences industry. Now every ailment is curable. Improved medicines have increased the chances of survival. Doctors are now able to discover health problems at their early stages and treat them before they develop into advanced stages.

7. <u>Does technology impact culture and society? How?</u>

Ans. Yes, technology has deep impact on culture and society. Everything has two aspects. One is bright and the other is dark. Technology on the one hand has made ou, lives comfortable and benefitted us a lot in every walk of life but on the other hand some modern inventions like mobile phones, internet, television and social media platforms have brought great destructions to the moral character of our youth world is now

global village and one nations culture and social values are badly and directly affected by other nations cultures, norms and values.

B: Choose the correct answer for the following:

Ans.

1. (b) Telecommunication 2. (c) Mobile phones
3. (c) Move from one place to another
4. (b) Time is valuable, its better to utilize it properly
5. (a) Internet

C: Use the following words in sentences of your own:

Ans.

Words	Sentences
Technology	Modren technology has benefitted us a lot.
Agriculture	My cousin is serving in agriculture department as assistant director.
Transportation	Now a days we have fast means of transportation.
Fertile	Floods carry out fertile top soil.
Invention	Internet is wonderful invention.

VOCABULARY

C: From the text look up phrases meaning the same as:

Answer.

1. Genetic modification	Genetic Engineering OR Introduce traits into genes
2. Store water	Harbor water
3. Calling	To telecommunicate

D: Consult thesaurus and find out the antonyms:

Answer.

Words	Antonyms
Store	Spend
Desert	Oasis - Cultivated land
Friend	Enemy OR Foe
Delay	Precedence, Priority
Benefit	Harm or Loss

WRITING

E: Write an essay on any Scientific Discovery of 21st Century:

...swer.

Science has offered great services to mankind in various fields of life. Many wonderful discoveries have been made. But among those all internet can rightly be called the miracle of 21st century. It has brought a revolution in the field of communication. It is the best source of information and research. It gives us information's about science, politics, sports, literature, art, economy and religion.

Internet has connected various parts of the world. People have come closer and distances have been reduced. News travel from one part of the world to another at fast speed. Internet has contributed a lot in the field of research. It has helped us in every walk of life. Each and everything or any information is only one click away from us.

GRAMMAR

Identify the phrases in the following sentences and state their kind:

Answer.

1. He was ***a man of great wealth.***
2. The principal was ***an old man of friendly disposition.***
3. The workers belonged to a tribe ***dwelling in the hills.***
4. There I met ***a boy with red hair.***
5. Only ***a man with plenty of money*** can buy ***a car of such beauty and power.***
6. He was a young ***man of great promise.***
7. He wore a ***turban made of gold.***
8. He ran ***with great speed.***

REVISION

Exercise - 1:- Underline the adjectives in the following sentences.

1. The team has had **enough** practice.
2. She did not eat **any** fruit.
3. He is a **noisy** boy.
4. They showed **much** patience.
5. This is a **Pakistani** cloth.

Exercise - 2:- Change these words into adjectives and write their comparative and superlative degrees.

Answer.

Words	Adjectives	Comparative	Superlative
Love	Lovely	Lovelier	Loveliest
Grace	Graceful	More Graceful	Most Graceful

Music	Musical	More Musical	Most Musical
Juice	Juicy	Jucier	Juciest
Fool	Foolish	More Foolish	Most Foolish
Dust	Dusty	Dustier	Dustiest
Nation	National	More National	Most National
Child	Childesh	More Childish	Most Childish
Danger	Dangerous	More Dangerous	Most Dangerous
Comfort	Comfortable	More Comfortable	Most Comfortable

Exercise - 3:- Use the correct degree of the adjective in the following sentences.

Answer.

1. This is the ***tallest*** tree in the garden.
2. She is a ***wise*** woman.
3. He is the ***youngest*** of all brothers.
4. Prevention is ***better*** than cure.
5. Your composition is the ***worst*** of all.

Exercise - 4:- Complete the following senteces using proper order of adjectives.

Answer.

1. All the students liked the ***new handsome English*** teacher.
2. He recently married a ***beautiful young Punjabi*** woman.
3. This is a ***wonderful new Pakistani*** movie.
4. He is a ***smart brave Pakistani*** player.

5. It's in the *large blue metal* container.

Exercise - 5:- Underline the adverb in the following sentences.

1. As he ran quickly, he suddenly stumbled.

Ans. Quickly How? Suddenly when?

2. Weather forecasters, frequently make mistakes.

Ans. Frequently how often?

3. If you will wait here, Mr. Khalid will see you shortly.

Ans. Shortly when? here where?

4. The extremely fierce storm damaged the town extensively.

Ans. Extremely to what extent? Extensively Degree?

5. The load shifted slighlty, and the truk lurched dangerously.

Ans. Slightly to what extent? Dangerously How?

Exercise - 6: - Complete the following sentences by choosing the correct degree of adverb.

1. My younger brother plays hockey *better* than me.
2. She sings *well*.
3. She works more *quickly* than me.
4. He listened to me *carefully*.
5. The player hit the ball *forcefully*.

Exercise - 7:- Use the following degrees of adverbs:

Answer.

Adverb	Sentences
More Carefully	He always drives more carefully.
Most Carefully	He listened to the speaker most carefully.

Less Expensive	Its less expensive for me to buy an old car.
Least Expensive	I saw a least expensively dressed woman in the party.
Less Fairly	He deals public less fairly than other officers.
Least Fairly	He is doing business least fairly.
Better	Shahdab Khan plays cricket better than Yasir Shah.
Best	Yasir was welcomed in the best possible way.
Worse	The more famous I became the worse I painted.
Worst	The teacher treated him is the worst way.

Exercise - 8:- Fill in the blanks with prepositions.

1. He is fond ***of*** tea.
2. She was angry ***with*** me.
3. Let us hope ***for*** the best.
4. They were absent ***from*** the class.
5. He will reach in ***about*** twenty minutes.
6. My village is ***across*** the river.
7. The earth moves ***around*** the sun.
8. They are sitting ***beneath*** the tree.
9. There is a river ***between*** the two cities.
10. Wait ***till*** tomorrow.

Exercise - 9:- Use the following prepositional phrases in sentences.

Answer.

Abide by	We should abide by the rules.
Absent from	Amjad remained absent from school for two days.
Accused of	He was accused of nepotism.
Appear before	the arrested man appeared before the investigation team.
Care for	He cares for his parents.
Died of	He died of heart attack.

Exercise - 11:- Wheither the following sentences are simple or compound?

Answer.

1. It is very hot in the afternoon.	Simple Sentence
2. I'm living now but I will be back in an hours time.	Compound Sentence
3. Dad took out a thousand rupees note and gave it to the cashier.	Compound Sentence
4. The fisherman went out in the morning and came back with a lot of fish.	Compound Sentence
5. Rahim said good bye to everyone.	Simple Sentence
6. Every country celebrated the new year.	Simple Sentence
7. We were planning to go to the zoo but our car broke down on the way.	Compound Sentence
8. Ms. Naheed was not feeling well, so she went to see the doctor.	Compound Sentence
9. Uncle Khan is teaching me to drive.	Simple Sentence

10. Would you like to go to the museum or to the zoo?	Compound Sentence

Exercise - 12:- Identify the phrases and their kinds.

Answer.

1. You can buy it in all places.	Adverb Phrase
2. He replied in a very rude manner.	Adverb Phrase
3. How does he live without any worries.	Adverb Phrase

Exercise - 15:- Change the following sentences into passive voice.

Answer.

1. The teacher praised the boy.	The boy was praised by the teacher.
2. Everyone liked the idea.	The idea was liked by everyone.
3. Alia sang a song.	A song was sung by Alia.

Exercise - 16:- Change active into passive voice and passive into active voice.

1. She gave the beggar a five rupee coin.	Five rupee coin was given to beggar by her.
2. They are painting the walls.	The walls are being painted by them.
3. The car has been fixed by the mechanic.	The mechanic has fixed the car.
4. She accepted their invitation with pleasure.	Their invitation was accepted by her with pleasure.

Unit-11:

Safety First

(احتیاط پہلے)

Babar: Asalam-o-Alikum my dearest friend! Where were you yesterday? We had a terrific cricket match in the stadium.

Asim: Walaik-um-Asalam! I could not come for the match because I took a First Aid class yesterday.

Babr: Really? What is first aid? What did you learn?

Asim: First aid is the help given to a sick or injured person until full medical treatment is available. First aid is about using you common sense in ways that will keep that person safe without doing harm.

بابر: اسلام علیکم میرے پیارے دوست! کل تم کہاں تھے؟ ہم نے سٹیڈیم میں ایک مشکل کرکٹ میچ کھیلا۔

عاصم: وعلیکم السلام میں میچ کے لئے نہ آسکا کیونکہ کل میں نے ابتدائی طبی امداد کا ایک کلاس لیا۔

بابر: یقیناً۔ فرسٹ ایڈ کیا ہوتا ہے؟ تم نے کیا سیکھا؟

عاصم: فرسٹ ایڈ وہ مدد ہے جو کسی زخمی شخص کو مکمل طبی علاج میسر آنے سے پہلے فوری طور پر دیا جاتا ہے۔ فرسٹ ایڈ میں آپ اپنے عقل کو استعمال کرتے ہیں اس طرح سے کہ متاثرہ شخص کسی نقصان کے بغیر محفوظ رہے۔

Babar: You mean if a friend has an accident or someone collapses (perhaps from heart attack) then the first person there will be the first aider or the person who will help the casualties till help arrives.

Asim: Yes, my dear friend.

Babr: It's a great idea for older children and adults to

do a first aid course so that they know what to do to help others. Tell me more, what else did you learn?
Aism: A lot of stuff. We were taught to have a first aid kit a home, school and work place.

بابر: تمہارا مطلب یہ ہے کہ اگر کوئی دوست حادثے کا شکار ہو جائے یا کوئی دل کے دورے کی وجہ سے گر جائے پھر وہاں پر موجود پہلا شخص پہلا مدد دینے والا ہوتا ہے حتیٰ کہ اس ہنگامی حالت میں مزید مدد پہنچ جائے۔

عاصم: ہاں میرے دوست۔

بابر: بڑے عمر کے بچوں یا بالغ افراد کے لئے یہ بہت اچھا سوچ ہے تاکہ انہیں بھی پتہ چلے کہ دوسروں کے مدد کے لئے کیا کرنا ہے۔ مجھے مزید بتاؤ کہ تم نے اور کیا سیکھا۔

عاصم: بہت سارا سیکھا۔ ہمیں بتایا گیا کہ ہمیں گھروں، سکولوں اور کام کی جگہوں میں فرسٹ ایڈ باکس رکھنا چاہیئے۔

Babar: What is a first aid kit? What should I keep in my first aid kit?
Asim: A basic first aid kit may contain:

- adhesive plasters in a variety of different sizes and shapes.
- small, medium and large sterile gauze dressings
- at least two sterile dressings
- traingular bandages
- crepe rolled bandages
- safety pins
- disposable sterile gloves
- tweezers
- scissors
- medicines

بابر: فرسٹ ایڈ کٹ کیا ہوتا مجھے فرسٹ ایڈ کٹ میں کیا رکھنا چاہیئے؟

عاصم: فرسٹ ایڈ کٹ میں بنیادی طور پر یہ چیزیں ہوتی ہیں۔

۱۔ مختلف اشکال اور جسامت کے لیسدار / چپکنے والے پلاسٹرز

۲۔ چھوٹے، درمیانی اور بڑے سائز کے جراثیم سے پاک پٹیاں

۳۔ کم از کم دو جراثیم سے پاک مرہم پٹیاں

۴۔ مثلث نما پٹیاں

۵۔ کریپ بینڈیجز

۶۔ بکسوے

۷۔ جراثیم سے پاک دستانے

۸۔ چمٹیاں

۹۔ قینچی

۱۰۔ ادویات

Babar: When and where do you use a first aid kit?
Asim: Make sure you know how to properly use all items in your kit, especially the medications. Train others in your family to use the kit. You may be the one who needs first aid.
Babar: You are right, just having a first aid is not enough. One must know how to use it?
Asim: Exactly, first aid is all about what to do in emergency situations. For example, what should you do if burn yourself on a hot stove?

بابر: تم فرسٹ ایڈ بکس کب اور کہاں استعمال کرتے ہو؟

عاصم: اس بات کو یقینی بناؤ کہ کٹ کے اندر موجود تمام اشیاء کا استعمال تمہیں آتا ہے اور خصوصی طور پر ادویات اپنے خاندان کے دوسرے افراد کو بھی کٹ استعمال کرنے کی تربیت دو ایسا

بھی ہو سکتا ہے کہ تمہیں فرسٹ ایڈ کی ضرورت پڑ جائے۔

بابر: تم ٹھیک کہتے ہو۔ صرف فرسٹ ایڈ کٹ رکھنا کافی نہیں ہے۔ ایک شخص کے لئے اس کا استعمال جاننا بھی ضروری ہے۔

عاصم: بالکل ٹھیک، فرسٹ ایڈ وہ سب کچھ ہے جو ہنگامی حالت میں کرتا ہے۔ مثال کے طور پر اگر تم گرم چولہے سے خود کو جلا ڈالو تو تمہیں کیا کرنا چاہیے۔

Babar: My grandma says that you should put butter on a burn.

بابر: میری دادی کہتی ہے کہ تمہیں جلے ہوئے جگہ پر مکھن رکھنی چاہیے۔

Aism: No! That's the worst thing to do!

Babar: Oh. Then maybe you should put ice on the burn.

Asim: No, the first thing you should do when you get a minor burn is run cool (not cold) water over the burn area for about 20 minutes. Later, cover it with a sterile, non - adhesive bandage or clean cloth. How about this? What should you do if someone is choking?

Babar: That's easy. Hit them on the back.

Asim: No. you might lodge the object in their throat more and make things worse. First you should make sure they are really choking. If they can talk or cough that means that air is getting through and you should just let them cough. If they can't talk or cough, you should do the abdominal thrust.

عاصم: نہیں یہ سب سے بری بات ہے۔ (ایسا کرنا بہت خراب کام ہے)

بابر: اوہ! شاید تمہیں جلی ہوئی جگہ پر برف رکھنی چاہیے۔

عاصم: نہیں جب تم معمولی جل جاؤ تو تمہیں متاثرہ جگہ پر تھوڑا سا ٹھنڈا پانی ڈالنا چاہیئے تقریباً

20منٹ کے لئے بعد میں اسے نہ چپکنے والے پٹی یا صاف کپڑے سے ڈھانپے تم کیا کرنا چاہیے جب کسی کا دم گھٹ رہا ہو؟(گلے میں کوئی چیز پھنس جائے)

بابر: وہ بہت اسان ہے۔اسے پشت پر مارو۔

عاصم: نہیں، تم شاید چیز کو اس کے گلے میں اور پھنسادو اور حالت مزید خراب ہو جائے۔ پہلے تمہیں یہ بات یقینی بنانی چاہیے کہ داقعی چیز اٹک گیا ہے۔ اگر وہ بول سکتے ہیں یا کھانس سکتے ہیں تو اس کا مطلب یہ ہے کہ ہوا گلے میں سے گزر سکتی ہے تو پھر تمہیں صرف انہیں کھانسنے دینا چاہیے۔ اگر وہ بول یا کھانس نہیں سکتے تو تمہیں اس کے پیٹ کو دبانا چاہیے۔

Babar: How do we do that?

Asim: You wrap your arms around the person and quickly pull in and up with you fist. The air that's forced up dislodges the object. Similarly, what would you do if someone cuts his arm and is bleeding really badly?

Babar: Panic

Asim: Take a deep breath to calm down a little. Call in the emergency phone number for help and in the mean while you should put a cloth over the wound, apply pressure, and elevate it.

بابر: تم ایسا کیسے کرتے ہو؟

عاصم: تم اپنے بازوں کو اس شخص کے گرد لپیٹو اور جلدی جلدی سے اپنے مٹھی کے ذریعے اس کو اوپر نیچے دباتے جاؤ۔ وہ ہوا جو باہر کو نکلتی ہے وہ اس چیز کو باہر پھینک دے گا۔ اسی طرح اگر کوئی اپنے بازو پر کٹ لگ جائے اور بہت خون بہہ رہا ہو تو تم کیا کرو گے؟

بابر: بہت بُری حالت ہو گی۔

عاصم: لمبی سانس لو کہ کچھ آرام پاؤ۔ ایمرجنسی فون نمبر پر کال کرو اور اسی اثناء زخم پر کپڑا رکھو۔

اسے دباؤ اور اوپر کو اٹھاؤ۔

Babar: Great. My grandfather is old and ill, God forbid if he gets heart attack. What should I do?
Asim: Call medical help as soon as possible. In the meanwhile, you need to ease the strain on his heart, so make him comfortable as possible. A half sitting position, with his head and shoulders supported and his knees bent is best.

بابر: بہت خوب، میرا دادا بہت بوڑھا اور بیمار ہے۔ اللہ نہ کرے اگر اُسے دل کا دورہ پڑ جائے تو مجھے کیا کرنا چاہیے۔

عاصم: جتنا جلدی ممکن ہو طبی مدد کے لئے کال کرو۔ (طبی امداد طلب کرو)
اسی اثناء تمہیں اس کے دل پر دباؤ کم کر دینا چاہیئے اس لئے اسے زیادہ سے زیادہ آرام سے رکھو۔ نیم بیٹھنے کا پوزیشن پر بیٹھا دو، سر اور کندھوں کو سہارا دو اور اُس کے گھٹنوں کو خم دینا سب سے بہتر ہے۔

Babar: That is good information; otherwise we normally make the patient lie down. Please tell me another thing, often when we play in sun or accidently hurt a person, the nose bleeds. What should be done in that case?
Asim: Sit the person up straight and drop their head slightly forward. Apply finger and thumb pressure on the soft part of the nostrils below the bridge of the nose for at least 10 minutes.
Babar: Wow! There is so much to learn. I think I need to take this class.
Asim: Everyone should take a first aid class.

بابر: یہ مفید معلومات ہیں۔ ورنہ ہم تو مریض کو عام طور پر لیٹا دیتے ہیں۔ مہربانی کر کے مجھے ایک

اور بات بتاؤ اکثر جب ہم دھوپ میں کھیلتے ہیں یا حادثاتی طور پر کسی فرد کو زخمی کر دیتے ہیں۔ ناک سے خون بہتا ہے اس حالت میں ہمیں کیا کرنا چاہیے۔

عاصم: متاثرہ شخص کو سیدھا بیٹھا دو اور اس کے سر کو تھوڑا سا آگے جھکا دو۔ نتھنوں کے نرم جگہ کو ناک کے بانسے کے نیچے 10 منٹ کے لئے انگلی یا بڑے انگلی سے دباؤ۔

بابر: واؤ، بہت سے ایسی باتیں ہیں جو سیکھنے کے ہیں۔ میرا خیال ہے کہ مجھے یہ کلاس لینا چاہیے۔

عاصم: ہر کسی کو ابتدائی طبی امداد کی کلاس لینا چاہیے۔

COMPREHENSION

A: Answer the following questions:

1. What is first aid?

Ans. First aid is the help given to a sick or injured person until full medical treatment is available.

2. Discuss a situation in which you provided first aid to someone?

Ans. Once I was present at home. I heard some noise. I rushed to the spot where I found a young man who has opened fire on himself as a suicide attempt. The man was completely in shock. He was seriously injured. I and one of my relative put clean cloth as bandages on his wounds. We tried to stop bleeding. Then we took him out of his home and rushed him to the nearby hospital within five minutes. In the causality department he was then given full medical treatment.

3. What will you do if someone cuts his foot and is bleeding?

Ans. In this situation I should put a clean cloth over the wound and apply pressure to stop bleeding. And I

should also raise his foot.

4. You're having lunch with a friend and he begins to choke on some food. How can you help?

Ans. In this situation we should confirm it that the thing is really choking or not. If the patient cannot talk or cough then I should do some abdominal thrust.

5. A passenger travelling in bus with you is complaining of breathlessness and a tight pain in the chest. You suspect a heart attack. What should you do?

Ans. In case of heart attack I should ease the strain on his heart and make him as comfortable as possible. I should make him sit in half sitting position, support his head and shoulders with knees bent.

B: Choose the correct answer for the following:

Answer.

1. (d) 20 minutes
2. (b) apply direct pressure over the wind
3. (d) press his nostrils in finger and thumb
4. (d) press his/her chest

VOCABULARY

A: Look up the meaning of the following words in the dictionary and make sentences to clearly bring out the meaning:

Answer.

Words	Sentences
Look	Look, a man is coming towards us.
Search	Search this word on the internet.

Buy	I bought a book of English literature.
Purchase	The whole stock was purchased by the Caliph for Baitul Maal.
Hide	Boys are playing hide and seek.
Conceal	He did his best to conceal his grief on his face.
Learn	There is so much to learn.
Educate	People should be educated about traffic rules.
Reward	Virtuous people would be rewarded by Allah.
Award	Awards were distributed among position holders.

B: Write the contextual meaning:

Words	Meaning
Bleed	خون بہنا
Accident	حادثہ
Burn	جل جانا، جلی ہوئی جگہ
Attack	دل کا دورہ
Pressure	دباؤ

WRITING

A: Write an essay of about 100 - 150 words on "Natural Disaster".

ESSAY

In the year 2010, it was rainy season it rained heavily for several days. The water level in streams and rivers rose up and started overflowing the banks. The flood came from the north towards south leaving behind great destruction. Roads, houses, shops and agricultural lands were swept away. Postal, road and railway services were suspended. Crops and gardens were badly destroyed. Millions of people became homeless and they were forced to migrate to other safer places. Some people were rescued through helicopters. They were provided with shelters, food and other items of daily use. Financial assistance was also provided by government and private agencies.

Rehabilitation operation was also started after sometimes but our preparedness for such natural disaster is very poor. So the government should take solid measure to strength disaster management cell as to cope with such situations.

C: Translate the following sentences from Urdu to English

1۔ میں پہلے ہی نوکری کے لئے درخواست دے چکی ہوں۔

I have already applied for service/job.

2۔ مجھے کئی روز سے اس کا خط نہیں ملا ہے۔

I have not received his letter for several days.

3۔ میں اپنا کام ختم کر چکا ہوں۔

ȯI have finished my work.

4۔ کیا بارش ہونے سے پہلے وہ گھر آگیا تھا؟

Had he returned home before it rained.

5۔ باغبان کے آنے سے پہلے لڑکے پھول توڑ چکے تھے۔

The boys had plucked flowers before the gardener reached.

6۔ میں اُسے تین سال سے جانتا ہوں۔

I know him for three years.

7۔ اُس نے مجھے دھوکا دیا ہے۔

He has cheated me.

Unit-12:

The Old Woman

(بوڑھی خاتون)

As a white candle
In a holy place,
So is the beauty
Of an aged face.

جس طرح ایک مقام مقام میں شمع کی سفید روشنی ہوتی ہے،
بالکل اسی طرح ایک عمر رسیدہ چہرے کی خوبصورتی ہوتی ہے

As the spent radiance
Of the winter sun,
So is a woman
With her travail done,

جس طرح موسم سرما کے سورج کی روشنی / دھوپ مدھم ہوتی ہے
اسی طرح کی حالت ایک سخت محنت اور مشکل زندگی
گزارنے کے بعد ایک بوڑھی خاتون کی بھی ہوتی ہے۔

Her brood gone from her,
And her thoughts as still
As the waters
Under a ruined mill.

اس کی جھول (بچے) اس سے رخصت ہو چکے ہوتے ہیں۔
اس اس کے خیالات ایسے ساکن ہوتے ہیں
جیسے تباہ حال چکی کے نیچے بہنے والا پانی۔

COMPREHENSION

A: Read out the text and answer the following questions:

1. Who does the post praise in the poem "The Old Woman"? Explain how.

Ans. The poet praises the old woman who spends difficult life but still she gives us holy light. In this age she is to be respected and taken care of.

2. What does a white candle represent in the poem 'The Old Woman'?

Ans. The white candle represents 'The Old Woman'.

3. What is the message in the poem 'The Old Woman'? Explain briefly.

Ans. The poem contains the message that old aged (men or women) suffer a lot for their children, especially women bear hardships. In the last days of their life they should be taken care of as they are a source of holy light for us just like a white candle placed in a holy place.

4. Why does the poet compare old woman to white candle, winter sun and still water?

Ans. The poet compares old woman to white candle, winter sun and water under a ruined mill because in old age the beauty and energies of woman vanish and she looks like a white candle near to die. Similarly she passes through unpleasant experiences and it makes her thoughts still and dim and she loses her brightness like the winter sun - which give dim light and less heat in this season.

5. Do you like this poem 'The Old Woman'? Why?

Ans. I like this short poem very much because the poet praises the old woman in a beautiful and figurative language. He is of the opinion that aged people (parents/grandparents) are to be respected. They suffer for us and render great sacrifices for their coming generation.

6. What words in the poem help establish imagery?

Ans. These words are: White candle, holy place, winter sun, aged face, ruined mill etc.

7. How many lines and stanza are there in this poem?

Ans. This poem consists of three stanzas and twelve lines.

B: Choose the correct option.

Answer.

1. (b) Simile
2. (a) Old woman is weak but with rich experience of life
3. (b) Her children gone
4. (a) That there is steadiness and maturity in the life of an old woman
5. (b) Laborious life of an old woman

GRAMMAR

A: Sentences given in active voice change them into passive voice:

Answer.

Active Voice	Passive Voice
1. I have finished the job.	The job has been finished by me.
2. They built this house in 1990.	This house was built by them in 1990.
3. He has bought a new car.	A new car has been bought by him.
4. I wrote a letter.	A letter was written by me.
5. They sent the parcel on Monday.	The parcel was sent by them on Monday.
6. The Police caught the thief yesterday.	The thief was caught by the Police yesterday.
7. She baked a cake.	A cake was baked by her.
8. I read a book.	A book was read by me.
9. She gave the beggar a five rupee coin.	The beggar was given five rupee coin by her.

B: Rewrite the following changing the active to passive and passive into active voice:

Sentences	Answer
The thieves have been arrested by the police.	The police have arrested the thieves.

The marvelous performance delivered by the children enthralled us.	We were enthralled by the marvelous performance by the children.
He has been invited to their party.	They have invited him to their party.
We have shipped your order.	Your order has been shipped by us.
The girl recited the poem beautifully.	The poem was recited by the girl beautifully.
The guests enjoyed the party.	The party was enjoyed by the guest.
The child impressed everyone with his polite manners.	Everyone was impressed by the child with his polite manners.
A girl from Bannu won the first prize.	The 1st prize was won by a girl from Bannu.
The readers like the latest book of the writer.	The latest book of the writer is liked by the readers.

Unit-13:

Letter to the Newspaper Editor

(اخبار کے ایڈیٹر کے نام خط)

House # B-106,
Shah Jehan Complex,
Shami Road, Peshawar.
November 27, 2017

The Editor
The Frontier Post,
Peshawar.

Dear Sir,
The media has the power of educating people, the good and the bad. Since it affects the eyes, the ears and the mind simultaneously nothing can overcome the influence of the media. The media should perform a noble mission of enlightening people and discourage sectarian, communal and divisive trends. Therefore, through your esteemed paper I would like to high-lights the bright and dark sides of the media and request the related authorities to boost the positive influences and curb the negative impacts of media on the general communities.

محترم جناب!
ذرائع ابلاغ لوگوں کو اچھے اور برے کی تمیز سکھانے کی طاقت رکھتے ہیں۔ چونکہ یہ آنکھوں، کانوں اور ذہنوں پر بیک وقت اثر ڈالتے ہیں اس لئے اس کے اثرات کو کوئی بھی چیز قابو نہیں لا سکتا۔

میڈیا کو چاہیئے کہ وہ لوگوں کے اذہان کو متاثر کرنے اور مذہبی گروہبندی معاشرتی تفریق اور تقسیم کر دینے والی رجحانات کی حوصلہ شکنی کرنے کا اہم کردار ادا کرے اس لئے اپ کے موقر اخبار کے وساطت سے میں میڈیا کے روشن اور تاریک پہلوؤں کو اجاگر کرونگا اور متعلقہ حکام سے گذارش کرونگا کہ وہ مثبت اثرات کو آگے لائے اور عام لوگوں پر میڈیا پر منفی اثرات کو ختم کرے۔

Firstly, the term media is derived from Medium, which means carrier or mode. Media denotes an item specifically designed to reach a large audience or viewers. The term was first used with the advent of newspapers and magazines. However, with the passage of time, the term broadened by the inventions of radio, TV, cinemas and internet.

سب سے پہلے میڈیا کی اصطلاح لفظ میڈیم سے اخذ کیا گیا ہے جس کا معنی ہے لے جانے والا یا موڈ۔ میڈیا ایسی چیز کو ظاہر کرتا ہے جو خاص طور پر ایسا بنایا گیا ہو جو زیادہ سے زیادہ سامعین یا ناظرین کو پہنچ سکے۔ یہ اصطلاح سب سے پہلے اخبارات اور رسائل کے اغاز کے ساتھ استعمال کیا گیا۔ تاہم وقت کے گزرنے کے ساتھ ساتھ یہ اصطلاح ریڈیو، ٹی وی، سنیما اور انٹرنیٹ کے ایجاد کے ساتھ وسیع ہو تا گیا۔

Secondly, in the world of today, media has become almost as necessary as food and clothing. It is true that media is playing an outstanding role in strengthening the society. Its duty is to inform, educate and entertain the people. It helps us to know current situation around the world. The media has a strong social and cultural impact upon society. Because of its inherent ability to reach large number of public, it is widely used to convey message to build public opinion and awareness.

دوسری بات یہ ہے کہ آج کی دنیا میں میڈیا خوراک اور لباس کی طرح ضروری بن گیا ہے۔ یہ حقیقت ہے کہ میڈیا معاشرے کو تقویت پہنچانے میں بہترین کردار ادا کر رہا ہے۔ اس کا کام لوگوں کو معلومات دینا، تعلیم دینا اور لوگوں کو تفریح پہنچانا ہے۔ یہ ہمیں دنیا بھر کے موجودہ حالات سے باخبر رہنے میں مدد دیتا ہے۔ میڈیا معاشرے پر مضبوط معاشرتی اور ثقافتی اثر رکھتا ہے۔ زیادہ سے زیادہ لوگوں تک رسائی کے اپنے قدرتی صلاحیت کی وجہ سے اس کو رائے عامہ بنانے اور آگاہی حاصل کرنے کے پیغام کے لئے بہت زیادہ استعمال کیا جاتا ہے۔

Thirdly, the original idea behind the creation of various 'media means' was to entertain masses. Radio, TV, cinemas and magazines spend most of their resource targeting on entertaining items and programs. Because of the growing population and developing lifestyles, the demand for more entertaining is increasing. Every year billions are traded in entertainment industry. One of the major duties of media today is to inform the people about the latest happening around them and the world. They cover all aspects of our interests like weather, politics, war, health, finance, science, fashion, music, etc. The need for more and more news has evolved into creation of dedicated TV & radio channels and magazines. People can listen, watch and read latest news whenever and wherever they want.

تیسری بات یہ ہے کہ میڈیا کے مختلف ذرائع کے تخلیق کے پیچھے اصل نظریہ یہ تھا کہ عوام کو محظوظ کیا جائے۔ ریڈیو، ٹی وی، سینما اور رسائل اپنے زیادہ تر وسائل تفریحی چیزوں اور پروگرامات پر خرچ کرتے ہیں۔ آبادی میں اضافے اور طرز زندگی میں آنے کی وجہ سے تفریحی پروگرامات کی طلب میں اضافہ ہو رہا ہے۔ ہر سال کروڑوں روپیہ تفریح / انٹرٹینمنٹ کے صنعت میں خرچ کیا

جاتا ہے۔ آج میڈیا کی سب سے بڑی ذمہ داری یہ ہے کہ لوگوں کو ارد گرد اور ساری دنیا کے اندر ہونے والے تازہ ترین واقعات سے باخبر رکھے۔ وہ ہماری دلچسپی کے سارے پہلوؤں کا احاطہ کرتے ہیں مثلاً موسم، سیاست، جنگ، صحت، معاشیات، سائنس، فیشن اور موسیقی وغیرہ زیادہ سے زیادہ خبروں کی ضرورت نے مستقل ٹی وی اور ریڈیو چینلز اور رسائل کو تخلیق کر دیا ہے۔ لوگ جب بھی جہاں بھی چاہے تازہ ترین خبروں کو سُن، دیکھ اور پڑھ سکتے ہیں۔

Furthermore, media is the overseer of the political system. If it plays its role honestly, it will be a great force in building the nation. It plays a great role in bringing common close to their leader. The media focuses on bringing details of all major political situations, decisions and scenarios. Hence people can better understand their rights and make better decisions. As the power of media is so extensive and huge, it can be used to educate people with very little cost. Imagine a classroom in every city with thousands of student being taught by just one teacher. But unfortunately, because of money - making approach of media and lack of interest by government, little work is done in spreading education.

علاوہ ازیں میڈیا سیاسی نظام پر کڑی نگرانی رکھتا ہے۔ اگر یہ اپنا کردار دیانتداری کے ساتھ ادا کرے تو یہ قوم کی تعمیر میں ایک بڑی طاقت ہوگی۔ یہ عام آدمی کو اپنے لیڈر کے قریب لانے میں ایک بڑا کردار ادا کرتا ہے۔ میڈیا تمام اہم سیاسی حالات، فیصلوں اور صورتحال پر مرتکز ہوتا ہے۔ یہی وجہ ہے کہ لوگ اچھی طرح اپنے حقوق سمجھ سکتے ہیں اور بہتر فیصلے کر سکتے ہیں۔ چونکہ میڈیا کی طاقت اتنی زیادہ ہے کہ اسے بہت کم قیمت پر لوگوں کو تعلیم دینے کے لئے استعمال کیا جا سکتا ہے۔ ہر شہر میں ایک بڑے کلاس روم کا تصور کرو جہاں پر صرف ایک استاد ہزاروں طلبہ کو پڑھا رہا ہے۔

لیکن بد قسمتی سے میڈیا کے دولت کمانے کے رجحان اور حکومتی عدم دلچسپی کی وجہ سے تعلیم
پھیلانے کے لئے بہت کم کام کیا جاتا ہے۔

Moreover, various authorities and agencies utilize the power of media to spread informative message to public. This may include warning against a storm or epidemic, delay in arrival or departure of flights and trains, etc. in some cases; it is legally binding to publish notices in newspaper like tenders, change of property ownership, etc.

اس کے علاوہ مختلف بااختیار افراد اور ادارے عوام کو معلوماتی پیغامات پہنچانے کے لئے میڈیا کو
استعمال کرتے ہیں۔ اس میں طوفان سے متعلق انتباہ، وباء، جہازوں اور ریل کے آمدورفت میں
تاخیر وغیرہ شامل ہیں۔ بعض حالات میں یہ قانونی طور پر لازم ہوتا ہے کہ اخبارات میں ٹینڈر، اور
جائیداد کی ملکیت کی منتقلی کے بارے میں خبریں شائع کی جائیں۔

Almost all business concerns uses the power of media to sell their products. They advertise in media for the enhancement of business purposes. Huge amounts of money are invested in media for marketing of a product. The more attractive the advertisement, the more people will follow it.

کاروبار سے متعلق تمام کمپنیاں اپنے مصنوعات کو فروخت کرنے کے لئے میڈیا کا استعمال کرتے
ہیں۔ وہ کاروباری مقاصد کو بڑھانے کے لئے میڈیا میں اشتہارات دیتے ہیں۔ ایک پیداوار کو
مارکیٹ میں متعارف کرانے کے لئے میڈیا کو خطیر رقم ادا کی جاتی ہے۔

Lastly, even though there are lot of plus points for use of media but there are also many disadvantages associated with it. Media has the bad effect of including baseless idea through advertisements. People are forced to buy harmful or substandard products. Some-

times, the Media develops unnecessary sensation and distortion of truth to attract attention. Because of its power to build public opinion, the influence of media can make or break the goverment.

آخری بات یہ ہے کہ اگرچہ میڈیا کے استعمال کے بہت سے مثبت پہلو ہیں لیکن اس کے بہت سے نقصانات بھی ہیں۔ میڈیا کا برا اثر یہ ہے کہ وہ اشتہارات کے ذریعے بے بنیاد نظریات کو پھیلاتے ہیں۔ لوگوں کو مجبور کیا جاتا ہے کہ وہ نقصان دہ اور کم معیار والے اشیاء خرید لے۔ بعض اوقات میڈیا غیر ضروری ہیجان پیدا کرتا ہے اور لوگوں کی توجہ حاصل کرنے کے لئے سچ کو توڑ مروڑ کر پیش کرتا ہے۔ رائے عامہ پر کافی اثر رکھنے کی وجہ سے میڈیا حکومتیں بنانے اور توڑنے پر بھی اثرانداز ہوتا ہے۔

In perspective of the above actualities, it is trusted that the Government and the general public will try their hardest to use media positively.

مندرجہ بالا حقائق کی تناظر میں یہ باور کیا جاتا ہے کہ حکومت اور عوام میڈیا کو مثبت مقاصد کے لئے استعمال کرنے کی کوشش کریگے۔

Thanking in anticipation.

آپ کا پیشگی شکریہ

Sincere regards,
Abrar Khan

آپ کا مخلص

ابرار خان

COMPREHENSION

A: Answer the following questions:

1. What is media? Explain with references from text.

Ans. The word media is derived from Medium, which

means carrier or mode. Media is a channel carrying messages to widespread general public. Media denotes an item specifically designed to reach to large audience or viewers. Media covers all aspects of our interest like politics, was, health, finance, science, music and weather.

2. What is meant by misuse of media? How can it be stopped?

Ans. Media is often misused for money making. Media induce baseless idea through advertisements; people are forced to buy harmful or substandard products. Media often distorts truth to attract attention of the general public.

3. How should students take benefits from internet and avoid its bad effects?

Ans. Internet is miracle of 21st century. It is the best source of information in the field of politics, education, science and technology, literature and sports. Especially students can search each and everything they want. In the field of research internet is very helpful for students. Every research paper is available on internet. If a student feels any difficulty regarding his course book, he can search it on google and can receive the information within seconds.

But it has also some negative aspects. Sometimes children enter to such website which harms their moral character. So they should use it for positive purpose and avoid negative materials available on the internet.

4. Do you think television is useful source of information? Why.

Ans. Yes, television is a useful source of information on TV screen you can watch programmes about politics, science, education, religion, literature and health. People watch latest news whenever and wherever they want.

5. How can media bring about religious harmony?

Ans. Media has power to build public opinion. Media can bring about religious harmony by enlightening people and discourage sectarian, communal and divisive trends.

6. Find out transitional devices in the text.

Ans. These are: Therefore, however, furthermore, moreover, almost etc.

VOCABULARY

A: Find the meaning of the following and indetify part of speech.

Answer.

Words	Meanings	Part of Speech
Ownership	ملکیت	Noun
Anticipation	پیش بندی، سبقت	Noun
Authority	اختیار	Noun
Enhancement	اضافہ	Noun
Marketing	مال بیچنا، مارکیٹ میں لین دین	Noun
Advertisement	اشتہار	Noun

B: Find out antonyms of the following:

Answer.

Words	Antonyms
Hardest	Softest
Truth	Lie
Substandard	High standard
Baseless	Factual
Advantage	Disadvantage
Extensive	Intensive

WRITING

A: Write an application to your principal for remission of fine.

To,

The Principal,
GHSS Manial Maidan
Dir Lower.

Subject: Application for Fine Remission.

Respected Sir,

With humble submission it is stated that I was suffering from typhoid fever last week. I could not attend school for four consecutive days. I could not send application in time as there was none to bring my application to school. My class teacher did not know about my sickness. He has fined me Rs.500/-

As I belong to a poor family, I request your honour to remit my fine. I will be careful in future. I will be grateful to you remit the fine.

Your's obediently

20/12/2019

Yasir Khan
Class 9th A
R.No 33

C: Email to the Editor of a Newspaper on road accidents and rash driving:

To,

The Editor
The Frontier Post,
Peshawar,

Subject: Road Accidents and Rash Driving

Sir,

Through you esteemed paper I want to divert the attention of the authorities concerned to a serious problem of road accidents and rash driving. As you know ignorance of traffic rules is the main cause of road accidents. Most of the drivers do not have driving licenses. Under age boys can be seen driving vehicles on busy roads. They exceed speed limits which causes road accidents in which many people are killed or crippled for life. Similarly, one wheeling is also a serious threat to the lives of drivers and pedestrians.

Government is required to take effective measures to stop traffic rules violations and one wheeling. Public awareness campaigns or walks are helpful in this regard. Under age driving must be completely banned so that road accidents may be minimized. Those drivers should be fined heavily who excced speed limits or do not follow traffic rules.

Your's truly,
Talha Khan
Manial Maidan

D: Write a letter to Director, Peshawar Development Authority (PDA) to take measures to improve sanitary conditions in your area.

To,

The Director PDA
Peshawar, KPK

Respected Sir,

I would like to divert you kind attention to the bad sanitary conditions of our area. This area is the most neglected are of the city. Heaps of dirt are lying here and there in the streets. Drainage system is defective. Dirty water keeps standing for many days which serve as breeding places for mosquitoes. The inhabitants of the locality are in great trouble, workers of the development authority do not come regularly to dispose of the rubbish.

Therefore, it is brought to your kind notice that the concerned authorities may kindly be directed to pay regular visits to the affected area. I hope you will look into the matter seriously.

Thanking you in anticipation

25/12/2019

Yours truly,
Salman Khan
Gulberg No.2
Peshawar

GRAMMAR

Complete the following sentences by using the transition words given below:

1. The dog barked all night ***therefore***, the neighbor had no sleep.
2. Humera bought a new dress ***furthermore*** she also bought shoes and a purse.
3. The police had no clues for the case ***however*** tips were still coming in.
4. We got up early this morning ***consequently*** we were sleepy all day.
5. The band played her favourite song ***indeed*** it was the whole audience's favourite song.
6. Sania forgot about the test ***as a result*** she did not do well on it.
7. They had salad before dinner ***however*** they were still hungry when the main course arrived.
8. I have 500 rupees ***however*** I don't want to spend it.

Unit-14:

Biodiversity in Pakistan

(پاکستان میں حیاتیاتی تنوع)

Pakistan is blessed with several beauties including indigenous wildlife, beautiful mountains of Himalayas, deserts of Cholistan and Thar; Manmade forests like Changa Manga forest as well as several natural resources form the Balochistan trails. It also holds second tallest mountain K-2, which is a really challenging tourist attraction in terms of mountain climbing. Four seasons bloom each year to their fullest, and average rain fall of 12-14 inches per year leads to make Pakistan a very fertile agricultural land. But despite its enormous beauty, a number of animal and plant species are threatened or endangered due to over exploitation and loss of natural habitate. Rapid human population growth is increasing pressure on the country's natural resources.

اللہ تعالیٰ نے پاکستان کو قدرتی حسن سے نوازا ہے جن میں مقامی جنگلی حیات، ہمالیہ کے خوبصورت پہاڑ، چولستان اور تھر کے صحرا، چانگا مانگا کی طرح مصنوعی جنگلات اور اسی طرح اس کے ساتھ ساتھ بلوچستان کے سلسلوں کے قدرتی وسائل شامل ہیں۔ اس میں دنیا کی دوسری بلند ترین چوٹی K-2 بھی ہے جو حقیقتاً کوہ پیمائی کے میدان میں سیاحوں کے لئے ایک مشکل مقام ہے۔ سال میں چار موسم اپنے پورے جوبن پر ہوتے ہیں اور اوسطاً 12 سے 14 انچ سالانہ بارشیں پاکستان کو ایک زرخیز زرعی ملک بناتا ہے۔ لیکن اس کے بے انتہا خوبصورتی کے باوجود بہت سے جانوروں اور پودوں کے نوع بے جا استعمال اور قدرتی مسکنوں کے ختم ہونے کی وجہ سے خطرے میں پڑ گئے ہیں۔ آبادی میں تیز رفتار اضافہ ملک کی قدرتی وسائل پر دباؤ بڑھ رہا ہے۔

increased poverty has forced rural people to exploit biodiversity at unsustainable rates. Factors like deforestation, overgrazing, soil erosion, salinity and water - logging are posing major threats to the remaining biodiversity of the country. The containing loss of forest habitat, with its associated flora and fauna, will have serious implications for the nation's other natural and agricultural ecosystems.

بڑھتے ہوئے غربت نے دیہاتی لوگوں کو ناقابل برداشت حد تک حیاتیاتی تنوع کے استحصال پر مجبور کر دیا ہے۔ عناصر مثلاً جنگلات کی کٹائی، حد سے زیادہ گلے بانی، زمین کا کٹاؤ کھارا پن اور پانی کا ادھر ادھر پھیرنا ملک کے بقیہ حیاتیاتی تنوع کو بڑے خطرے سے دوچار کرتا ہے، جنگلی مسکن کی تباہی اور ساتھ ساتھ نباتات اور جانوروں کی تباہی قوم کی دوسرے قدرتی اور زرعی ماحولیاتی نظام پر خراب اثرات ڈالے گا۔

Perhaps the best known of Pakistan's endangered mammals is the snow leopard, which makes its home in the mid-level elevations of the Himalayas. Threatened by poaching and loss of habitat, the snow leopard is iconic among endangered species in the Himalayan Range. In the lower subtropical regions of Pakistan, small populations of tigers still exist. Other endangered land mammals in Pakistan include: the Asian elephant; dog deer, Asiatic wild ass; woolly flying squirrel; Kashmir muskdeer; and the fishing cat. Markhor, the national animal, is on the brink of extinction, too. This wild goat is classified as "near threatened" by the International Union for the Conservation of Nature.

برف کا چیتا شاید پاکستان کے خطرے سے دوچار ممالیہ جانوروں میں سے سب سے جانا پہچانا ہے۔ جو

سلسلہ کوہ ہمالیہ کے درمیانی بلندیوں پر اپنا ٹھکانہ بناتے ہیں۔ غیر قانونی شکار اور مسکن کھونے کے خطرے سے دوچار برف کا چیتا انواع کے درمیان ایک موروثی کی حیثیت اختیار کر چکا ہے۔

پاکستان کے نشیبی منطقہ حارہ میں اب بھی چیتے کی معمولی سے آبادی موجود ہے۔ پاکستان میں موجود خطرے سے دوچار خشکی کے ممالیہ جانوروں میں ایشین ہاتھی، سور، جنگلی گدھے اڑنے والے گلہریاں، کشمیری مسک ڈئیر (ایک خاص قسم کی ہرن) اور خاص قسم کی بلیلاں شامل ہیں۔ مارخور جو کہ قومی جانور ہے بھی ناپید ہونے کے قریب ہے۔ قدرت کے تحفظ کے بین الاقوامی یونین نے اس جنگلی بکری کو خطرے سے دوچار جانوروں کے زمرے میں شمار کیا ہے۔

The bird most at risk of extinction in Pakistan is the red-headed vulture. Another vulture species found in the region, the Egyptian vulture is also globally endangered. Another, the white - headed duck, maintains a population stronghold in Pakistan as it declines in other countries. Similarly, the Indus River dolphin is a freshwater dwelling cetacean species found in the Indus River. There is serious threat to this specie because of the water regulatory barrages constructed on the Indus River. Shortage of water and water diversion to meet agricultural needs of the country resulted in extirpation of Indus River dolphin.

پاکستان میں جو پرندہ ناپید ہونے کے خطرے سے سب سے زیادہ دوچار ہے وہ سرخ سر والا گدھ ہے۔ اس خطے میں موجود گدھ کے دوسرے اقسام میں سے مصری گدھ بھی عالمی طور پر خطرے میں ہے۔ ایک دوسرا نوع یعنی سفید سر والا بطخ نے پاکستان کو اپنا مضبوط گڑھ بنادیا ہے کیونکہ دوسرے ممالک میں اس کی آبادی کم ہو رہی ہے۔ اس طرح دریائے سندھ کے ڈولفن دریائے سندھ میں رہنے والے تازہ پانی کے ممالیہ نوع ہے۔ اس نوع کو دریائے سندھ پر تعمیر ہونے والے واٹر ریگولیٹری بیراج کی وجہ سے سخت خطرہ لاحق ہے۔ پانی کی قلت اور ملک کی زرعی ضروریات کو پورا

کرنے کے لئے پانی کے رُخ موڑنے نے دریائے سندھ کے ڈولفن کو مکمل طور پر ناپید کر دیا ہے۔

Accidental mortality of Indus River dolphins is attributed to entanglements in fishing nets ad by catch of fish, unsustainable fishing practices and entrapment in irrigation canals. Contamination of river water due to agrochemicals and industrial waste significantly contribute to deterioration of Indus River dolphin's core and potential habitats.

مچھلیوں کے شکار کے دوران جال میں پھنس جانا مچھلیوں کی غیر قانونی شکار اور آب پاشی کے نہروں میں پھنسنا انڈس ریور ڈولفن کی حادثاتی اموات کے ذمہ دار ہیں۔ زراعت میں استعمال ہونے والے کیمیائی مادے اور صنعتی فضلے کے وجہ سے پانی کی آلودگی نے انڈس ریور ڈولفن کے موجودہ اور آئندہ کے مسکنوں کے تباہی میں اہم کردار آدا کیا ہے۔

Likewise, Balochistan's forests are one of the most extensive and oldest juniper ecosystems of the world. These provide habitats to many unique birds, mammals and species of plants that have a very restricted range of distribution. This extensive open woodland is spread between 2100 - 3000m. Juniper is an extremely slow growing species and attains only one - inch diameter growth and one cubic feet in 50 years. At higher elevations the trees have become stunted and dwarfed and form large prostrate patches on rocks, especially on wind exposed slopes in the Ziarat, Zarghun and Harboi Ranges.

اسی طرح بلوچستان کے جنگلات دنیا کے ماحولیاتی نظاموں میں سے سب سے زیادہ وسیع اور قدیم ترین صنوبر کے جنگلات ہیں۔ یہ جنگلات بہت سے انوکھے قسم کے پرندوں، ممالیہ جانوروں اور پودوں کے اُن انواع کو مسکن فراہم کرتے ہیں جو کہ بہت محدود پیمانے پر پائے جاتے ہیں۔ یہ وسیع

اور کھلا جنگل 2100 سے 3000 میٹر کے رقبے میں پھیلا ہوا ہے۔ صنوبر بہت آہستہ نشو نما پانے والا نوع ہے جو 50 سال میں صرف اور صرف ایک انچ قطر اور کیوبک فٹ نشو نما حاصل کرتا ہے۔ زیادہ بلند مقامات پر درخت نشو نما نہ پانے کی وجہ سے چھوٹے رہ گئے ہیں اور انہوں نے زیارت، زرغون اور ہربوئی کے سلسلوں کے ڈھلوانوں میں زمین پر جھکے ہوئے بڑے بڑے قطعات بنا رکھے ہیں۔

Juniper forests include some of the oldest trees of the country. Unfortunately, this national heritage is facing threat from a parasitic disease caused by small plant the dwarf mistletoe. This parasite is expanding in Ziarat Juniper tract and it needs immediate attention to protect the ecosystem, which is providing habitat to several endemic species of shrubs and herbs in the forest under growth.

صنوبر کے جنگلات میں ملک کے کچھ قدیم ترین درخت پائے جاتے ہیں۔ بد قسمتی سے یہ قومی ورثہ ایک چھوٹے اکاس بیل پودے کے ذریعے پھیلنے والے ایک طفیلی بیماری کے خطرے سے دوچار ہیں۔ یہ پیراسائیٹ (ایک جراثیم) زیارت کے صنوبر کے جنگلات میں پھیل رہا ہے اور اس ماحولیاتی نظام کو بچانے کے لئے فوری توجہ کی ضرورت ہے۔ جو اس جنگل میں اگنے والے چھوٹے جھاڑیوں کے مستقل پائے جانے والے انواع کو مسکن فراہم کرتا ہے۔

In this backdrop, the government of Pakistan has shot listed 6 parks for protection of biodiversity. These include Lal Sohanra National Park (Bahawalpur Punjab), Kirthar National Park (Sindh), Khunjerab National Park (Northern Areas), Chiltan Hazarganji, National Park (Balochistan), Margalla Hills National Park (Islamabad) and Chitral Gol National Park (Khyber Pakhtunkhwa).

اس صورتحال کے تناظر میں حکومت پاکستان نے حیاتیاتی تنوع کے حفاظت کے لئے چھ پارک

مخصوص کر دیئے ہیں۔ ان میں لال سوہانرا نیشنل پارک (بہاولپور) کھیر تھر نیشنل پارک (سندھ)
خنجراب نیشنل پارک (شمالی علاقہ جات) چلتان ہزار گنجی نیشنل پارک (بلوچستان) مارگلہ ہلز نیشنل
پارک (اسلام آباد) اور چترال گول نیشنل پارک (خیبر پختونخواہ) شامل ہیں۔

Further, Pakistan has 14 National Parks, 99 Wildlife Sanctuaries, and 96 Game Reserves with the aim of preserving and conserving the biodiversity. Kirthar National Park has the distinction of being the first park on the UN list of protected area.

علاوہ ازیں پاکستان میں 14 قومی پارک، م99 جنگلی حیات کے محفوظ مقامات اور 96 گیمز ریزور
پائے جاتے ہیں۔ جن کا مقصد حیاتیاتی تنوع کو محفوظ کرنا اور ان کی حفاظت کرنا ہے۔ کھیر تھر نیشنل
پارک کو اقوام متحدہ کے محفوظ مقامات کے فہرست میں پہلا مقام حاصل ہے۔

There are certain challenges which Pakistan is facing, these are; political instability, lack of technical and institutional capacity, lack of financial resource, lack of awareness, insufficient access to local knowledge, legal impediments, limited public and stakeholder participation, lack of mainstreaming of biodiversity with other sectors, lack of transfer of technology and expertise, inadequate engagement of scientific community, poverty, increasing population, climate change and natural disasters. It is high time that we act now otherwise the biodiversity will vanish and the next generation would see only pictures, movies and stuffed toys of biodiversity.

پاکستان کو بعض چیلنجوں کا سامنا ہے وہ یہ ہیں۔ سیاسی عدم استحکام، تکنیکی اور ادارہ جاتی صلاحیت کی
کمی، معاشی زرائع کی قلت، آگاہی کی کمی، مقامی علم تک ناکافی رسائی، قانونی رکاوٹیں، عوامی اور
بڑے افسروں کی محدود شمولیت، دوسرے شعبوں کے ساتھ حیاتیاتی تنوع مربوط کرنے کی کمی،

ٹیکنالوجی اور مہارت منتقل کرنے کی کمی۔ سائنسی کمیونٹی کی ناکافی تعلق، غربت، بڑھتی ہوئی آبادی موسمیاتی تبدیلی اور قدرتی آفات۔ اب عمل کرنے کا وقت ہے بصورت دیگر حیاتیاتی تنوع ختم ہو جائی گی اور اگلا نسل حیاتیاتی تنوع کی صرف اور صرف تصادیر فلمیں اور کھلونے ہی دیکھ پائیں گے۔

COMPREHENSION

A: Answer the following questions:

1. Describe the natural beauty of Pakistan.

Ans. Pakistan is blessed with natural beauties like indigenous wild life, high and snowcapped mountains, deserts, forests and four seasons.

2. How can we preserve Pakistan's fauna and flora?

Ans. Pakistan's fauna and flora can be prescribed by taking some serious and practical steps. Both public and government should play their part. Wild life department has done a lot to protect biodiversity. Government should stop deforestation, overgrazing and soil erosion which are the main reasons of threats to flora and fauna of the country.

3. Name some endangered species of animals and plants in Pakistan.

Ans. Some endangered species of animals and plants are the following:

- Snow Leopards
- Tigers
- Asian Elephant
- Hog Deer
- Asiatic Wild Ass
- Squirrels
- Musk Deer

- Fishing Cat
- Markhor
- Red Headed Vulture
- River Indus Dolphin
- Junipers

4. Search the internet and find about the endangered peacocks?

Ans. There three species of peacocks, green peafowl, Indian peafowl and congo peafowl. Green peafowl is the most endangered species. It is less than others. Its population is fast decreasing.

5. How can we contribute as individuals to save nature?

Ans. As individuals we should plant more and more trees and avoid ruthless cutting of forests. We should avoid poaching and unsustainable fishing practices. We should keep our land and waters clean which will save many species of animals and plants.

6. What type of challenges is Pakistan facing while preserving nature?

Ans. Pakistan faces the challenges of political instability, financial resources, lack of awareness, lack of expertise, poverty and increasing population, inadequate engagement of scientific community and natural disasters.

VOCABULARY

B: Find the meaning and identify the part of speech.

Answer.

Words	Meaning	Part of Speech
Noun	خطرہ، انتباہ	Threat
Specie	نوع	Noun
Financial	مالی، معاشی	Adjective
Stake holder	بااختیار فرد، بڑے عہدے والا	Noun
Parasite	طفیلیہ	Noun
Exposed	منظر عام پر لانا، کھولنا	Verb

C: Find out synonyms of the following:

Answer.

Words	Synonyms
Endangered	Threatened
Entrapment	Catch/arrest
Extirpation	Destruction , Removal
Restricted	Controlled, Limited
Preserve	Safe, Protect

GRAMMAR

Parentheses:

Rewrite the following sentences placing parenthesis in correct place:

Answer.

1. My mother likes (although I donot know why) old folk music.
2. All tigers species (especially the South China Tiger) are endangered.
3. I will get back to you tomorrow (friday).
4. Which country (countries) do you want to be visits?
5. You put fifty four (54) books on that shelf.

Unit-15:

Abou Ben Adhem

(ابو بن ادھم)

Abou Ben Adhem (may his tribe increase)
Awoke one night form a deep dream of peace,
And saw, within the moonlight in his room,
Making it rich, and like a lily in bloom,
An angel writing in a book of gold: -

ابو بن ادھم (اللہ اس کے نسل / قبیلے میں اضافہ کریں)
ایک رات وہ گہرے نیند سے بیدار ہوئے۔
اور چاند کی روشنی میں اپنے کمرے کے اندر دیکھا۔
اور یہ روشنی اس کمرے کو منور کر رہی تھی
اور اس روشنی میں اس نے ایک خوبصورت فرشتے کو دیکھا
جو کہ ایک سنہری کتاب میں کچھ لکھ رہا تھا۔

Exceeding peace had made Ben Adhem bold,
And to the presence in the room he said,
"What writest thou?" - The vision raised its head,
And with a look made of all sweet accord,
Answered, "The names of those who love the Lord."

بہت زیادہ سکون نے بن ادھم کو جرأت دلایا۔
اور کمرے کے اندر موجود فرشتے سے اس نے کہا / پوچھا
تم کیا لکھ رہے ہو؟ فرشتے نے اپنا سر اُٹھایا۔
اور میٹھے رضامندی کے نظروں سے دیکھ کر جواب دیا
"میں ان لوگوں کے نام لکھ رہا ہوں جو اللہ سے محبت کرتے ہیں۔"

"And is mine one?" said Abou. "Nay, not so,"
Replied the angel. Abou spoke more low,
But cheerly still; and said, "I pray thee, then,
Write me as one that loves his fellow men."

ابو بن ادھم نے پوچھا اور کیا اس میں میرا نام موجود ہے؟
نہیں ایسا نہیں ہے۔ فرشتے نے جواب دیا۔
ابو نے دھیمے لہجے سے کہا مگر پھر بھی خوشی کے ساتھ
اس سے کہا میں تم سے التجا کرتا ہوں کہ پھر میرا نام
اُن لوگوں میں لکھ دو جو انسانوں سے محبت رکھتے ہیں۔

The angel wrote, and vanished. The next night
It came again with a great wakening light,
And showed the names whom love of God had blest
And lo! Ben Adhem's name led all the rest.

فرشتے نے اس کا نام لکھا اور غائب ہوا۔
اگلے رات فرشتہ پھر آیا، بیدار کرنے والی روشنی کے ساتھ
اور اسے وہ نام دکھائے جن کو اللہ نے اپنی محبت سے نوازا تھا
اور دیکھو لو! کہ ابو بن ادھم کا نام اُن ناموں میں سرِ فہرست تھا۔

COMPREHENSION

A: Read out the text and answer the following questions:

1. <u>Why was Abou Ben Adhem's name on top of the list?</u>

Ans. Abou Ben Adhem's name was on the top of the list because he loved his fellow men. He gave up his life for the service if mankind that was why his name was written on the top of the list.

2. What is the main idea if the poem?

Ans. Main idea of this poem is that we should love our fellow human beings. Allah loves those who love God's creatures. He, who is good for mankind, will win the love of his lord.

3. Describe the character of Abou Ben Adhem in your own words.

Ans. Abou Ben Adhem was a born prince. He was a great saint who gave up his comfortable life for the service of mankind. In this way he was blessed with the love of God and his name was put on the top of those people's list whom God had blessed with his love.

4. Write down the implied and explicit meanings of the poem.

Ans. This poem narrates of Abou Bin Adhem who saw an angel in his room and asked him to write his name in the list of those people who love fellow human beings. In this way he got the love of his lord. But indirectly this poem teaches us to love fellow human beings if we want to win the love of God. He who forgets his own self for others will receive a great reward and will be loved by almighty Allah.

5. Mention the other words used by the poet to refer to the angel.

Ans. Some other words used for angel are the following:

1. Vision, 2. light, 3. lily, 4. presence,

6. Give brief description of the angel in Abou Ben Adhem.

Ans. The angel was very beautiful and it looked like a lily flower in full bloom. The angel had a golden book in which it was writing the names of the people who love God.

B: Choose the correct option:

Answer.

1. (c) That the number of good people
2. (a) simile
3. (c) Loved fellow human beings
4. (b) The presence of angel in the room
5. (b) Humbly

VOCABULARY

A: Which lines od the poem indicate imagery?

Answer.

1. Like a lily in bloom
2. Vision raised its head
3. Great wakening light
4. Spoke more low

B: Pick out rhyming words from the poem?

Answer. Rhyming words are:

Increase ----------> Peace
Room ----------> Bloom
So ----------> Low
Then ----------> Men
Night ----------> Light
Blest ----------> Rest
Accord ----------> Lord

C: Identify figures of speech:

Ans. The poet has used figurative language, like si-

mile and imagery. He compares the angel with lily in bloom. The poet also uses many words which appeals to senses like lily in bloom, wakening light, moon light raising his head' and speaking in low tone.

GRAMMAR

A: Change the following into indirect speech:

1. The girl said, "it gives me great pleasure to be here this evening."

Ans. The girl told that it gave me great pleasure to be there that evening.

2. The man said, "I must go as soon as possible."

Ans. The man told that he must go as soon as possible.

3. She said, "I don't want to see any of you; go away."

Ans. She told them angrily that she did not want see any of them and ordered them to go away.

4. The teacher says, "If you work hard, you will pass."

Ans. The teacher tells that if they work hard they will pass.

5. He said, "I have won."

Ans. He told that he had won.

6. He said, "Let's wait for her return."

Ans. He proposed that they should wait for her return.

7. Alice said, "How clever I am."

Ans. Alice exclaimed with wonder that he was very clever.

8."Which way did she go?" asked the young man.

Ans. The young man asked which way had she gone.

9. He said to me, "Where are you going?"

Ans. He asked me where I was going.

10. "Please wait here till I return", she told him.

Ans. She requested her to wait there till she returned.

B: Change the following into direct speech:

1. ***She told her mother that she was going to the market.***

Ans. She said to her mother, "I am going to the market."

2. ***His friends told me that they would go home the following Sunday.***

Ans. His friends said to me, "We will go home the next Sunday."

3. ***The teacher told he had been very regular in his work.***

Ans. The teacher said, "I was very regular in my work."

4. ***Zarak Khan told me that he had finished his work.***

Ans. Zarak Khan said to me, "I have finished my work."

5. ***The teacher said the earth moves around the sun.***

Ans. The teacher said, "The earth moves round the sun."

6. ***He said that she was not going home that day.***

Ans. He said, "She is not going home today."

7. ***He asked me if had brought the pens.***

Ans. He said to me, "Have you brought the pens?"

8. The boy asked me if that was the place we had visited before.

Ans. The boy said to me, "Is this the place you have visited before?"

9. The judge told the witness to tell the truth.

Ans. The judge said to the witness, "Tell the truth."

10. The prisoner begged the judge to forgive him.

Ans. The prisoner said to the judge, "Please forgive me."

REVISION

Exercise - 1:- Insert quotation mark where needed.

Answer.

1. "She's been known to sing beautifully", commented Ali.
2. "The blog entry", she posted, "is called easy recipes."
3. "The talent show begins immediately after lunch", said Ibrar.
4. "Did you see the talent show?" asked Jan?
5. "There might be a rainbow after the rainfall", said our teacher.

Exercise - 2:- Insert hypens where needed.

Answer.

1. On our way to the vacation of our dreams, we noticed several *hitch - hikers*.
2. When you are *proof - reading* your writing, always remeber to put punctuation where needed.
3. When Irum was *twenty - nine* years old, she got married in Peshawar.
4. The student who *studies days *in - advance*

usually does excellent on a test.

5. There are many people that feel ***self - confident*** about speaking in front of large crowds.

Exercise - 3:- Rewrite each sentence placing parentheses in the correct places.

Answer.

1. I wanted to go on Monday (my off day) but no one else did.
2. Belize (formerly British Honduras) is in central America.
3. If you want to be healthy, you must (1) eat good food, (2) get sufficent exercise and (3) get adequate sleep.
4. I need 100 (hundered) rupees for few days.
5. That movie reminded me (I remember it well) about the adventure we had.

Excercise -5:- Change the following sentences into indirect speech:

He said, "I have got a toothache".	He told that he had got a toothache.
Manahil said, "I am very busy now".	Manahil told that she was very busy then.
"Hurry up", She said to us.	She ordered us to hurry up.
"Give me a cup of water," he told her.	He requested her to give him a cup of water.
She said, "I am going to college."	She told that she was going to college.

PARAPHRASE OF POEMS

1. "THE DAFFODILS"

STANZA -1:
Once I was wandering lonely when I saw at once a large number of golden flowers of daffodils. They were dancing and moving their heads in breeze near the lake and beneath the trees.

STANZA -2:
They were shining in a continuous line like the stars of Milky Way. They were standing in long lines along the margin of the bay. I saw ten thousands flowers at a glance. They were moving their heads happily.

STANZA -3:
The waves besides them danced but the daffodils took lead from them in the art of dancing. In this delightful scene a poet could do nothing except to feel great pleasure. I constantly looked at them but gave little attention to the pleasure they gave me.

STANZA -4:
Now when I lie on my bed in vacant or in deep thinking mood, the sight of daffodils flashes upon my inward eye. It is great blessing for me when I am alone. My heart fills with pleasure and begins to dance with daffodils.

2. "HOPE IS THE THING WITH FEATHERS"

STANZA -1:
Hope is the thing which flies like a bird. It has feathers. It lives in human heart. It sings a wordless song that never stops throughout human life.

STANZA -2:
Its song is heard even in the strongest wind. The severe wind may destroy all other things but the bird of hope continues its flight and is never defeated or embarrassed by the strong wind.

STANZA -3:
I have heard the melodious song of hope in the coldest regions and in strange seas. It offers its service without taking any reward. It never asked for small piece of bread means (ordinary things)

3. "THE OLD WOMAN"

STANZA -1:
The face of an aged woman is as beautiful as a white candle that is lit in a holy place.

STANZA -2:
An old woman after doing hard labour and going through unpleasant experiences is as tired and exhausted as the winter sun that givs dim light.

Stanza -3:
Her children have left her alone. Her thoughts are now as quiet and calm as the motionless waters under a destroyed mill.

4. "ABOU BIN ADHEM"

STANZA -1:

One night Abou Ben Adhem awoke from deep sleep and in the moon light the saw a beautiful angel in his room. The angel was like a lily flower in full bloom. He was writing something in a golden book.

STANZA -2:

The most peaceful atmosphere made Abou Ben Adhem bold and he asked he angel that what was he writing in the book. The angel raised it head and with an agreeable look answered that he was writing the names of those who loved the lord

STANZA -3:

Abou Ben Adhem asked about his name but got the reply in negative. Abou Ben Adhem spoke humbly but happily and asked the angel to write his name among those people who love their fellow human beings.

STANZA -4:

The angel wrote Abou's name and disappeared. Next night the angel came again with wakening light. He showed to Abou Ben Adhem the names of those whom God loves the most and surprisingly Abou's name was on the top of the list.

SUMMARIES OF THE POEMS

1. "THE DAFFODILS"

SUMMARY:

This poem by William Words Worth presents nature as a source of pleasure. One day he was roaming aimlessly like cloud. He saw large number of daffodils. They were beside the lake and under the trees. They were moving their heads and dancing in the cool breeze. They were shining like the stars of milky way. There were long line of beautiful flowers and the poet saw ten thousand at a glance the waves beside them were also dancing. It was a happy company for the poet.

This beautiful sight gave great wealth of pleasure to the poet but he could not realize its value at that time. Now when he is all alone on his bed in vacant or pensive mood, the beautiful scene of those flowers flash upon his inward eye which is indeed a bliss of solitude. He is so much delighted that his heart begins to dance with daffodils.

2. "HOPE IS THE THING WITH FEATHERS"

SUMMARY:

This poem has been written by Emily Dickenson. He says that hope is a flying think like bird. It takes rest in human heart. It sings a song that has no words and never stops. This sweet song is heard everywhere.

Even the destructive and strongest winds cannot defeat the bird of hope.

The poet has heard the song of hope in every unfavorable condition like coldest regions and strangest seas. Hope does all the services for us without any cost. It stays with us throughout our lives and encourages us. It even does not ask for a smail piece of bread.

3. "THE OLD WOMAN"

SUMMARY:

This poem has been written by Joseph Campbell. According to the poet in old age the beauty of face vanishes and it looks like a white candle which burns at a Holy place.

An old woman is as tired and exhausted as the winter sun that gives dim light. Her young children have left her alone in the last days of her life. Her thoughts have become quiet, calm and serious just like the waters flowing silently under the ruined mill.

4. "ABOU BIN ADHEM"

SUMMARY:

The poet says that one night Abou Bin Adhem awoke from deep sleep and he saw an angel in his room writing something in a golden book. Abou dared to ask the angel that what was he writing in that book. The angel raised his head and answered in an agreeable

manner that he was writing the names of those persons who love their lord.

Abou asked about his own name but was replied in negative. Then he asked the angel to write his name in the list of those people who love the fellow human beings.

The angel wrote his name and disappeared. Next night it again came with great awakening light. The angel showed the names of those people to Abou whom God had blessed with his love. Abou was surprised to see that his name was on the top of the list.

SUMMARIES OF THE LESSONS

1. Prophet Muhammad (SAW) The Model of Tolerance

Tolerance means fair and friendly attitude with those ideas or life style differs from yours. Tolerance is a great virtue. The prophet (SAW) is a superb example of tolerance. The Holy Quran describes his as Rahmatul lil Alameen. While preaching Islam in Makkah, the Quraish mistreated him and even expelled him from Makkah along with his family. They all lived in valley called Shab -Abi- Talib for three years. They were completely cut off from the rest of Arab. There was scarcity of water and shortage of food hence life was very tough. Even in-spite of this situation the prophet (SAW) remained peaceful and tolerant. After the conquest of Makkah the Muslims army entered Makkah but did not take any revenge from their enemies. The prophet (SAW) forgave his worst enemies like Abu Sufyan and his wife.

Once a man named Rabbi Zaid came angrily towards the prophet (SAW) and demand the return of his loan. He grabbed the prophet's cloak and used harsh words. But the prophet (SAW) remained calm. Even the prophet (SAW) forbade Hazrat Uamr (RA) from taking any action against the person. Later the prophet (SAW) ordered Umar (RA) to pay the loan to him and give him some extra amount as well. Actually Rabi wanted to test Prophet Muhammad's (SAW) tolerance. Rabi Zaid later embraced Islam.

The prophet (SAW) always treated people with kindness and compassion. He showed tolerance in the face of every unpleasant situation.

2. Iqbal's Message to Youth

Dr. Allam Muhammad Iqbal is one of the most outstanding poets and philosophers of the sub-continent. His sublime poetry inspired millions of Muslims to wake up. He lit a candle of freedom in the hearts of Muslims and asked them that if they did not unite. They would be completely destroyed. He specially focused on the youth of the Ummah. He wanted to see the qualities of "Shaheen" in his young nation. If their energy is channelized in proper direction, it can bring great change in the social, political and economic life of the nation. According to Iqbal:

محبت مجھے اُن جوانوں سے ہے
ستاروں پہ جو ڈالتے ہیں کمند

Iqbal called his naujawan, mard-e-momin, shaheen, explorer and seer. The youth of Iqbal is a strong believer in Ishaq. Ishaq is a dynamic and creative energy that helps youth to discover new worlds. Iqbal's Naujawan is a man of khudi. Iqbal says that Khudi is a great quality which a Muslim youth should have:

خودی کو کر بلند اتنا کہ ہر تقدیر سے پہلے
خدا بندے سے خود پوچھے بتا تیری رضا کیا ہے

The spirit of Ishq spurs youth to go beyond the stars,

pursue his goals and continue his journeys beyond of exploration discovery and innovations.

Iqbal wants to inculcate in his youth the spirit of discovery, creativity and innovations because youth are to lead the nation to the heights of self-sufficiency and independence. Youth is a symbol of hope. If youth contributed to the progress and prosperity of Ummah, Muslims community will rise as a mighty power.

3. The Great Leader

In this lesson it is said that on 7th August 1947, Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah reached Karachi. As he stepped out of the aeroplane, a vast and excited crowd was waiting at the airport to say warm welcome to him. As he appeared he whole crowd roared with one voice Pakistan Zaindabad. Every person was trying his best to get closer to him to see him clearly. Because here was their great leader who had won Pakistan for them.

As the Quaid drove through this large crowd of people, he showed no sign of his feelings. He was indeed very happy but he did not let anybody see his pride and pleasure on his face. On this happy occasion, he remained calm and serious because he was worried about the millions of homeless people.

By the force of his determination he was successful in getting a free homeland. He told his people that they are free to go to their respective places of worship and

profess their religion. He assured them that all of us are equal citizens of this one state.

4. The Madina Charter

When the Holy Prophet (SAW) migrated to Madina, the city was inhabited by different people belonging to different sections and religions. There were faithful followers of the Prophet Muhammad (SAW), the new converts, Ansars, Jews, Christians and Idol worshipers. To create harmony among them the Prophet (SAW) first of all abolished the tribal distinctions. He made all of them united because he knew that good will and support of all sections was necessary for peaceful co-existence.

The Prophet (SAW) formulated a charter - called Madina charter through which all the communities were made a common nationality. They were asked to defend each other. The Muslims as well as the non - Muslims were given religious freedom. Bloodshed, murder and violence were unlawful.

In 1948 United Nation adopted the universal declaration of human rights. In this declaration many clauses were taken and included from the Madina Charter. It shows that Islam is the greatest protector of human rights. Because Islam considers all men free and equal. Islam gives the right of safety to Muslims as well as non - Muslims. Islam believes in the rule of law.

5. Nasiruddin

Nasiruddin has been a famous and prominent figure in history. The age in which he lived is not exactly known. His county of birth is also unknown, Iranian's claim that he was an Iranian, Turks say that he was Turkish. Russians claim that he was born in Bukhara. Whatever his place of birth and nationality might have been, the fact remains .that his anecdotes are famous all over the world. Several volumes of his stories have been published in Chinese, Russian, Urdu and Pashto languages. He was an experienced and well-seasoned man. His stories are very popular because they deal with the experiences day to day life. Some of his funny stories are the following:

Once Nasiruddin requested his friend Jalal to accompany him on a journey. Jalal agreed on the condition that Nasiruddin will give him his own new and fine cloak. Nasir Uddin did so. On the way Nasiruddin met another friend and told him that "Sir Meet my friend Jalal, the cloak that he is wearing is mine." Jalal protest at this insult but Nasiruddin promised that he would not repeat the mistake. As they proceeded further, Nasiruddin again introduced Jalal thus, "Here is Jalal. The cloak that he is wearing is his own". Jalal become furious and warned him not to speak a word about the cloak. When they visited another friend, he introduced Jalal thus, "Meet my friend Jalal, the clock that he is wearing.....OH! I am not supposed to say a word about it".

The above was a story from his funny stories. These

stories are very interested and are often repeated by the people.

6. Two Bargains

Arabia is a desert country where there is shortage of drinking water. When the Prophet Muhammad (SAW) and his companions migrated to Madina. There was only one well of sweet water which was owned by a Jew who sold its water at a high price. The companions of the Prophet (SAW) were generally poor people. It was hard for them to get water at high price. They came to the Holy Prophet (SAW) and informed him about the situation. The Prophet (SAW) asked that is there anyone who would like to purchase paradise for himself in return of Bair-e-Roma.

Hazrat Usman (RA) went out quietly form the Masjid and went to the Jew. He offered to buy the well from him. First the Jew did not agree but later agreed to sell half of the well to Usman (RA). Usman (RA) returned and to the mosque and offered his half share to the Prophet (SAW). Muslims and Jews carried much water and the problem was resolved. Then after sometimes Usman (RA) bought the other half as well and dedicated the well to the people of Medina.

Similarly in the days of caliph Umar famine broke out in Madina. Caliph tried his best to lessen the hardships of the people but still the problem persisted. One day he came to know that thousand camel load of flour of Usman (RA) has reached Madina. He asked

Usman (RA) for selling the entire stock at the highest profit i.e nine times the price of flour as profit, but Hazrat Usman (RA) rejected the offer and said to him "Go and distribute the food among the people in the name of Allah. The Caliph was much touched by the generosity of Hazrat Usman (RA) and he started weeping. Then the food was distributed among the people happily and generously.

7. Fantastic Shoe Maker

Author says that when he was young, his father took him to a shoe - maker shop. His shop was situated in Qissa Khwani Bazar. His shop was small; and a big sized black Peshawari Chappal overhung the wooden door. Inside the shop there was a wooden mallet, an awal, and an anvil and a big square shaped stone. The name of this person was Zarin Gul; his shoes were of high quality. They lasted extraordinary longer than usual.

There was something in his shoes that was beyond the temporary, we can say that durability was stitched into them. Once I complained about the creaking sound of my shoes, at first he refused to accept but later said to me that if he could not mend the shoes, he would pay back the amount I paid for them.

Then I went abroad and could not meet him for several years. When I returned to Peshawar, I straight away went to his shop. I got myself introduced. He smiled;

he was a man of sixty five years. Then but still he was strong. He looked at my branded shoes and said, "Those are not my shoes." This sentence froze my blood. He then spoke against big shoe - making firms. He said that these firms have taken away business from them and now they have no work. I ordered for many pairs of shoes. A week later when I went there, Zarin Gul was not there in the shop. A young man in the shop told me about his sad demise. I returned home with heavy heart. He was indeed a great man

8. Technology in Everyday Life

The importance of modern technology is undeniable. Technology has reached to our kitchen, bedrooms, bathrooms, offices and schools. Technology covers all fields like health science agriculture, engineering, transportation and communication.

Technology is of great use in the field of health sciences. Modern equipment's have been discovered. Improved quality of treatment has increased survival chances from various diseases. Disease diagnosis is now easy for doctors.

Through technology communication is now very easy. The invention of cell phone and internet has changed the world into a global village. People easily communicate by video calls, emails and other social media platforms. Now you can draft a message and send it in a second. You can have the reply within seconds. Si-

milarly now information's can be stored virtually in various devices like CD's and micro ships.

Technology has been of great benefit to agricultural industry. Today it is possible to grow crops in deserts by the use of biotechnology; plants have been enabled to survive even in drought conditions. Genetic engineering is another miracle of technology. By this engineers introduce special traits to genes.

Natural forces have been tamed and now technology has enabled human to build large dams to use water for power generation. Fire has been controlled to heat our homes. Now we have converted solar energy to power which is being used in homes and business.

Technology has brought revolution in the field of transportation. Now transportation is as important as food, clothing and shelter. In this modern age now we use advance transport means like cars, trains and airplans. This has saved our time to greatest extent. Technology has brought great progress and without science and technology progress and property is impossible.

9. Safety First

This lesson is in the form of a dialogue. Two friends Babar and Asim are talking to each other about first aid. Babar asked his friend about first aid and he replied that first aid is the help given to an injured or sick person until full medical treatment is available. First

aid is of great use in any emergency situation like accident, fire, flood, heart attacks, earth quicks etc. For this purpose should keep first aid box in homes, offices, schools or any work place. This first aid kit contains medicines, bandages, adhesive plasters, safety pins, tweezers, spirit and sterile gauze dressings. One should know how to use the things in the kit.

If someone burns himself you should put some cool water over he burn area. Later cover it with sterile bandage. If someone is choking, first of all quickly pulling and up with your fist. This will dislodge the object.

If someone is seriously injured and is bleeding you should put a cloth over the wound, apply pressure and elevate the injured place.

These are some information about giving first aid. Everyone must learn something about these emergency situation and helping sick or injured persons.

10. Letter to the Editor

This letter has been written to the editor of a newspaper. In this letter, a writer Ibrar Khan is writing to the editor about the role of media. Media means carrier or mode.

In the world of today media has become almost as necessary as food and clothing. Media is playing an outstanding role in strengthening the society. Its duty is to inform, educate and entertain people. It helps us to

know current situation around the world. Media is used to convey message to build public opinion and awareness.

Today the demand for entertainment is increasing. One of the major duties of media today is to entertain people. Raido, TV and magazines spend most of their resources on entertaining items or programs. Media covers all aspects of our interests like weather, politics, war, health, science, fashion, music and finance. We can watch latest news whenever and wherever we want.

Media also plays key role in the politics. It can bring common man close to their leaders. Media focuses on bringing details of all major political situations. Media educate people makes them understand their right and duties.

But unfortunately media sometimes plays negative role for money making. Huge amount are spent for marketing of a product. People are forced to by harmful or sub-standard products media spread false news, unnecessary sensation and distort the truth.

Government should try their best to use media positively. General public can also play a positive role in this regard

11- Biodiversity in Pakistan

Pakistan is blessed with several natural beauties including wild life, beautiful mountains, deserts, forest as well as several natural resources. Pakistan has four seasons with full bloom.

Over population, deforestation, pollution and exploitation of biodiversity has increased pressure on the country's natural resources. A number of animals and plants species are threatened, among them snow - leopard is the best known land mammals include; the Asian elephant, hog-deer, wild ass, flying squirrels musk deer's and markhor. Red-headed vulture is also at the risk of the extinction.

Similarly the oldest juniper forests of Balochistan are also at high risk. Juniper is an extremely slow growing species. It is facing a serious threat from a parasitic diseases. This parasite is expanding day by day in Ziarat Juniper tract.

Government is taking serious steps for the protection of flora and fauna of Pakistan. Many national Parks have been made across the country with the aim of conserving the biodiversity. But Pakistan is facing serious threats and challenges like political instability, lack of resources, legal impediments, limited public awareness, over population and lack of technical resources. Now it is high time for practical steps otherwise the biodiversity will vanish completely.

APPLICATION

1. Write an application to the principal/Headmaster of your school to grant you leave to attend a marriage party.

To,

The Principal
Govt. High School
A.B.C City

Sir,

With due respect I like to say that the marriage ceremony of my elder brother to be held on June 20th, 2018. My presence in the function is very essential. I have to make some arrangements. I will have to look after the coming guests. I am the sole person for the overall arrangements.

Therefore, it is requested kindly to grant me four days leave.

I shall be grateful to you for this kind act of yours.
Thanks

Yours Obediently

Dated: June 17, 2018

X.Y.Z
Class 9th

2. Write an application to the Principal/Headmaster for giving you the school leaving certificate.

To,

The Principal
Govt. High School
A.B.C City

Sir,

With great veneration (احترام) to state that my father is a manager in HBL Swat. Now he has been transferd from Swat to Peshawar. With All our family members are shifting (تبادل) him. I cannot stay here alone as I have no close relative (رشتہ دار).

Therefore, you are kindly requested to issue me school leaving certificate in order to get admission in Peshawar. I shall be highly thankful to you.

Thanks

Yours Obediently

Dated: June 17, 2018

X.Y.Z
Class 9th

3. Write an application to the Principal/Headmaster of your school for fee concession.

To,

The Principal
Govt. High School
A.B.C City

Sir,

With most respectfully I beg to say that my father is a poor man. His monthly income is nearly five thousan rupees. We have three brother and four sisters. He has to support the family with his less icome. It is very difficult for him to pay my school fee.

On the other hand, I am one of the best student in your school. My every annual result is outstanding (اعلیٰ).

Therefore, it is humbly (عاجزی) requested to grant me full fee concession (رعایت), so that I may continue my studies. I shall be very thankful to you for this favour. Thanks

Yours Obediently

Dated: June 19, 2018

X.Y.Z
Class 9th

4. Write an application to the Principal/Headmaster for remission of absence fine.

To,

The Principal
Govt. High School
A.B.C City

Sir,

Respected Sir,

With humble submission it is stated that I was suffering from typhoid fever last week. I could not attend

school for four consecutive days. I could not send application in time as there was none to bring my application to school. My class teacher did not know about my sickness. He has fined me Rs.500/-.
As I belong to a poor family, I request your honour to remit (معاف کرنا) my fine. I will be careful in future. I will be grateful to you remit the fine.
Thanks

Yours Obediently

Dated: June 17, 2018

X.Y.Z
Class 9th

5. Write an application to the principal/Headmaster of your class to visit (زیارت)school requesting him / her to allow some historical places.

To,

The Principal
Govt. High School
A.B.C City

Sir,

With humble (عاجزانہ) request to say that our class has never gone on a study tour. As you know, study tour is a part of education. We are desirious (خواہشمند) to go on tour to see Takht Bhai remaining.

Peshawar Cantt, and also to visit Taxila. Taxila contains some relics (آثار) of our civilization (تہذیب). We want to see the historical Bala Hisar . In this regard

you are graciously requested to allow us to visit the above palces . We shall be grateful to you.
Thanks

Yours Obediently

Dated: July 17, 2018

X.Y.Z
Class 9th

6. Write an application to the Principal/Headmistress of your school for the grant of a scholarship

To,

The Principal
Govt. Girls High School
A.B.C, Mardan

Madam,

With utmost veneration to say that I am very keen of studies. My previous academic record is a clear proof of my claim. I have obtained more than 80% marks in the annual examination of class 8th. All the faculty members are fully staisfied with my performance.

Our financial position is very weak. My father is a teacher in a local primary school. His small income hardly meet the needs of our large family.

Therefore, you are kindly requested that a handsome scholarship may be granted to me in order to keep my studies on. I shall be highly thankful to you for this kind act of yours.
Thanks

Yours Obediently

Dated: July 17, 2018

X.Y.Z
Class 9th

7. Write an application to the Principal/ Headmaster of your school for hostel accommodation (رہائش).

To,

The Principal
Govt. High School
A.B.C, Kohat

Madam,

With due respect to say that I am a student of class 9th of your school. I belong to Dir, presently I am staying with my relatives at Kohat City. My studies is disturbed with my relatives because there is no educational environment. I want to quite this place as soon as possible (ممکن).

Therefore, I request to allot me a palce in the school hostel. I shall be highly gratefull to you for this favour (مہربانی).

Thanks

Yours Obediently

Dated: July 17, 2018

X.Y.Z
Class 9th

8. Write an application to the Principal/Headmaster of your school for readmission (دوبارہ داخلہ لینا).

To,

The Principal
Govt. High School
A.B.C, City

Madam,

With due respect I beg to say that I had been ill for the last ten days. Due to which Icould not come to school. The doctor advised me for a complete bed rest. As there was nobody in my village to bring the application. As a result I had been struck off from the register. Now I am fully recovered and want to continue my studies further.

Therefore, kindly requested to readmit me in your school. I shall be grateful to you.

Thanks

Yours Obediently

Dated: July 17, 2018

X.Y.Z
Class 9th

Idiomatic Sentences / Model Sentence

وہ تمہارا کیا لگتا ہے؟

i. What is he to you?

مہمانوں کو اندر لے آؤ۔

ii. Show in the guests.

اپنی ناک صاف کرو۔

iii. Blow out your nose.

پھول توڑنا منع ہے۔

iv. Plucking flower is prohibited.

کیا تم اسے منا سکتے ہو؟

v. Can you bring him round.

تمہاری گھڑی میں کیا وقت ہے؟

vi. What is the time by your watch?

میری گھڑی آگے چلتی ہے۔

vii. My watch gains time.

وہ چند دن کا مہمان ہے۔

viii. His days are numbered.

وہ تو مطلبی دوست ہے۔

ix. He is a fair - weather friend.

وہ تمہاری بہت تعریف کرتا ہے۔

x. He admires you very much.

اگر وہ محنت کرے گا تو پاس ہو جائے گا۔

xi. If he works hard, he will pass.

اگر اس نے محنت کی تو پاس ہو جائے گا۔

xii. If he worked hard, he would pass.

اگر وہ محنت کرتا تو پاس ہو جاتا۔

xiii. If he had worked hard, he would have passed.

میں نے اسے کھڑا کر دیا۔

xiv. I made him stand.

یہ کام کرالو۔

xv. Get this work done.

کاش وہ نہ مرتا۔

xvi. Would that he had not died.

جتنا جلدی تم جاؤ اتنا ہی بہتر ہے۔

xvii. The sooner you go, the better it is.

جوں ہی تم سٹیشن پہنچے گاڑی روانہ ہوئی۔

xviii. We no sooner reached the station than the train started.

اس کے بال گھنگریالے ہیں۔

xix. He had curly hair.

میرے پورے جسم میں درد ہوتا ہے۔

xx. My body aches all over.

IMPORTANT PROVERBS

اتفاق میں برکت ہے۔

1. Union is strength.

اپنا اپنا، غیر غیر۔

2. Blood is thicker than water.

غرور کا سر نیچا۔

3. Pride hath a fall.

نو نقد نہ تیرہ ادھار۔

4. A bird in hand is worth two in the bush.

ڈوبتے کو تنکے کا سہارا۔

5. Drowning man catches at a straw.

جاتے چور کی لنگوٹی ہی سہی۔

6. Something is better than nothing.

جو گرجتے ہیں وہ برستے نہیں۔

7. Barking dogs seldom bite.

جتنی چادر اتنے پاؤں پھیلاؤ۔

8. Cut your coat according to your cloth.

علاج سے پرہیز بہتر ہے۔

9. Prevention is better than cure.

دام بنائے کام۔

10. Money makes the mare go.

جو بوگے وہ کاٹو گے۔

11. As you sow, so shall you reap.

دنیا بہ اُمید قائم است۔

12. Hope sustains the world.

اب پچھتائے کیا ہوت جب چڑیاں چگ گئیں کھیت۔

13. It is not use to cry over spilt milk.

اتفاق میں ترقی نفاق میں تنزل۔

14. United we stand divide we fall.

اپنی گلی میں کتا بھی شیر ہوتا ہے۔

15. Every cock fight best on his own dung hill.

ایک چپ ہزار سکھ۔

16. Silence is golden.

آج کا کام کل پر مت چھوڑو۔

17. Never put off till tomorrow what you can do to-day.

آدمی اپنی صحبت سے پہچانا جاتا ہے۔

18. A man is known by the company he keeps.

اپنے منہ میاں مٹھو۔

19. Self - praise is no receomendation.

اندھا کیا جانے بسنت بہار۔

20. A blind man is no judge of coulours.

چور کی داڑھی میں تنکا۔

21. A guilty conscience need no accuser.

جھوٹ کے پاؤں کہاں۔

22. A lies has no leg to stand.

جتنے منہ اتنی باتیں۔

23. As many mouths, so many opinions.

جیسا دیس ویسا بھیس۔

24. While at Room, do as the Romans do.

جس کی لاٹھی اس کی بھینس۔

25. Might is right.

جہاں چاہ وہاں راہ۔

26. Where there is a will, there is a way.

دل کو دل سے راہ ہوتی ہے۔

27. Love begets love.

زبان خلق کو نقارہ خدا سمجھو۔

28. Voice of people is the voice of God.

آدمی چہرے مہرے سے پہچانا جاتا ہے۔

29. Face is the index of mind.

ایک ہاتھ سے تالی نہیں بجتی۔

30. It takes two to make a quarrel.

پہلے تولو پھر بولو۔

31. Think before your leap.

دیکھیں اونٹ کس کروٹ بیٹھتا ہے۔

32. So which way the wind blows.

نہ بلخ نہ بخارے جو سکھ اپنے چوبارے۔

33. East or west, home is the best.

دودھ کا جلا چھاچھ کو بھی پھونک پھونک کر پیتا ہے۔

34. A burnt child dreads the fire.

دیواروں کے بھی کان ہوتے ہے۔

35. Even walls have ears.

ناچ نہ جانے آنگن ٹیڑھا۔

36. A bad workman always quearrels with his tools.

ہاتھی کے دانت اور دکھانے کے اور۔

37. All the glitters is not gold.

نیم حکیم خطرہ جان۔

38. A little knowledge is dangerous thing.

آنکھ او جھل پہاڑ او جھل۔

39. Out of sight, out of mind.

وقت کا ٹانکا بے وقت کے دس ٹانکوں سے بہتر ہے۔

40. A stich in time saves nine.

نہیں محتاج زیور کا جسے خوبی خدا نے دی۔

41. Beauty needs no ornaments.

کر بھلا ہو بھلا۔

42. Do good, and have good.

لوہا لوہے کو کاٹتا ہے۔

43. Diamonds cuts diamonds.

مال مفت دل بے رحم۔

44. Easy come easy go.

جہاں پھول وہاں کانٹے

45. Where there are flowers, there are thorns.

سہج پکے سو میٹھا۔

46. Slow and steady whins the race.

سانچ کو آنچ نہیں۔

47. Truth is above harm.

ادلے کا بدلہ۔

48. Tit for tat.

دانا دشمن بے وقوف دوست سے بہتر ہے۔

49. A wise enemy is better than a foolish friend.

ہمت مرداں مدد خدا۔

50. God helps those, who help themselves

موت کا کوئی اعتبار نہیں۔

51. Death keeps no calender.

قدر کھو دیتا ہے ہر روز کا آنا جانا۔

52. Familarity breeds no contempt.

چاہ کن را چاہ در پیش۔

53. He who digs a pit for others himself fall into it.

اول خویش بعد درویش۔

54. Charity begins at home .

بد سے بدنام برا۔

55. A bad name is worse than bad deeds.

بری صحبت سے آدمی اکیلا ہی بھلا۔

56. Better alone than to be in a bad company.

بغل میں چھری منہ میں رام رام۔

57. A wolf in sheep's clothing.

ایک پنتھ دو کاج۔

58. To kill to birds with one stone.

ایک مچھلی سارے تالاب کو گندا کرتی ہے۔

59. A single sinner sink the best.

ڈوبتے کو تنکے کا سہارا۔

60. A drowing catches man at a straw.

آسمان سے گرا کھجور میں اٹکا۔

61. Out of the frying pan into the fire.

گیا وقت پھر ہاتھ نہیں آتا۔

62. Time and tide wait for none.

کند ہم جنس باہم جنس پرواز۔

63. Birds of feather flock together.

ہتھیلی پر سرسوں نہیں جمتی۔

64. Rome was not built in day.

قہر درویش بر جان درویش۔

65. What can't be cured muct be endured.

اوروں کو نصیحت خود میاں فضیحت۔

66. Example is better precept.

جلدی کام خرابی کا۔

67. Haste makes waste.

دھوبی کا کتا، گھر کا نہ گھاٹ کا۔

68. A man falls between two stools.

شکل مومناں کرتوت کافراں۔

69. A fair face may hide a foul heart.

نیکی کر دریا میں ڈال۔

70. Do good and forget.

کام کو کام سکھاتا ہے۔

71. Practice makes a man perfect.

آپ مرے جگ پرلو۔

72. Death's day is doomday.

اوروں کو نصیحت خود میاں فضیحت۔

73. Physician, heal thyself.

اندھوں میں کانا راجہ۔

74. A figure among cyphers.

الٹے بانس بریلی کو۔

75. To carry coal with new castle.

احمد کی ٹوپی محمود کے سر۔

76. To ro peter to pay paul.

بیکار سے بیگار بھلی۔

77. Better wear out than rust out.

بات کا بتنگڑ بنانا۔

78. To make a mountain of a molchill.

بہادری کا کام، نا چاہے نام۔

79. Brave deeds need no show.

پانچوں انگلیاں گھی میں۔

80. His bread is buttered on both sides.

پشت از مرگ واویلا۔

81. To cry before you are heart.

تو تھا چنا باجے گھنا۔

82. Empty vesseel thunders much.

جس کا کام اس کو ساجھے۔

83. Every man knows his business best.

جیسی روح ویسے فرشتے۔

84. Like saint, like offering.

جتنی منہ اتنی بات۔

85. As many mouths, so many opinions.

چار دن کی چاندنی۔

86. Beauty is short lived.

چھوٹا منہ بڑی بات۔

87. Small wit great boast.

چوری کا گڑ میٹھا۔

88. Forbidden fruits are sweer.

صحبت انسان کو بدلتی ہے۔

89. Society moulds man.

دھوبی کا کتا نہ گھر کا نہ گھاٹ کا۔

90. A rolling stone gathers no mass.

زبان شیریں ملک گیری۔

91. A sweet tongoue is a good weapon.

ساری نہیں تو آدھی سہی۔

92. Half of loaf is better than nono.

سوتے شیر کے منہ ہرن نہیں پڑتے۔

93. A sleeping fox catches no poultary.

سیانا کو آواز میں نہیں آتا۔

94. Old birds are not caught wiht chaff.

شکر خورے کو خدا شکر ہی دیتا ہے۔

95. Spend and God will send.

قرض بری بلا ہے۔

96. To owe is woe.

منتشر ذہن ہدف سے دور۔

97. Tw . of a trade seldom agree.

منتشر ذہن ہدف سے دور۔

98. Scatered mind fall short atain.

گربہ کشتن روز اول۔

99. To nip the evil in the bud.

گیا وقت پھر ہاتھ نہیں آتا۔

100. Time once gone can't be recalled.

لاکھ جائے پر ساکھ نہ جائے۔

101. A good name is better than bags of gold.

لاتوں کے بھوت باتوں سے نہیں مانتے۔

102. Rod is the logic of the fools.

مال حرام بود بجائے حرام رفت۔

103. Ill got, ill spent.

مفت کے شراب قاضی کو بھی حلال۔

104. An open door will tempt even a saint.

خدا چھپر پھاڑ کے دیتا ہے۔

105. It never rains but pours.

موت کا علاج نہیں۔

106. Death defies the doctor.

ناداری تمام جھگڑوں کی جڑ ہے۔

107. Poverty breed strife.

نیا نوکر شیر مارے۔

108. A new broom sweeps well.

نیکی مرنے کے بعد بھی رہتی ہے۔

109. Virtue survivies the grave.

وہ ایک ہی تھیلی کے چٹے بٹے ہیں۔

110. They are the chip of the same block.

وہ دن گئے جب خلیل اللہ خان فاختہ اڑایا کرتے تھے۔

111. Gone is the goose that laid the golden eggs.

وقت سب زخموں کا مرہم ہے۔

112. Time is great healer.

بری صحبت سے اکیلا بھلا۔

113. Better alone in a bad compnay.

ہاتھ کنگن کو آرسی کیا۔

114. Self evident needs no proof.

یہ منہ اور مسور کی دال۔

115.Hoeny is not for ass mouth.

نام بڑے درشن چھوٹے۔

116. A big head and little wit.

زہر دے اسرانہ دے۔

117. Better be deride than decived.

جب تک سانس تب تک آس۔

118. While there is a life is hope.

رسی جل گئی بل نہ گیا۔

119. Habits take long to depart.

آم کے آم گٹھلیوں کے دام۔

120. Money for money and interest besides

اپنی چھاچھ کو کوئی کھٹا نہیں کہتا۔

121.Every potter praises his own pot.

پنی گریباں میں منہ ڈال کر دیکھو۔

122.Sweep before your own door.

ایک میاں میں دو تلواریں نہیں سما سکتے۔

123. Two of a trade seldom agree.

سچ کڑوا ہوتا ہے۔

124. Truth is better.

قدر کھو دیتا ہے ہر روز کا آنا جانا۔

125. Two much familiarity breeds contempt.

قناعت بڑی چیز ہے۔

126.Contentment is a blessing.

مہنگا روئے ایک بار سستا روئے بار بار

127. The cheap buyer takes bad meat.

میاں بیوی راضی تو کیا کرے گا قاضی۔

128. Fair exchange is no robbery.

ہر کمالے را زوال۔

129. Every tide has its ebb.

LETTERS

1. Write a letter to your uncle thanking him for the gift of a watch.

Examination Hall
A.B.C, City
March 26, 2018

Dear Uncle,
Hoped mine letter will find you safe and sound. Bundle of thanks for your kind wishes and for sending a beautiful watch. It is of course your kind love for me. I remember last year you sent me a smart mobile set which I needed very badly.

This gift of watch was not only liked by me but my parents and friend. I had no watch before. I was much upset during the examination.

I promise you to take care of it. This watch will always remind me of your affection.

It is hoped that this watch will me regularize and punctual.

Once again I am very thankful to you for sending it. Please pay my salam to my aunty and show my love to my relatives.

Yours loving
X.Y.Z, City

2. Write a letter to your friend, congratulating him on his success in the examination

Examination Hall
A.B.C, City
March 26, 2018

My dear Saleem,
Assalam-o-Alikum

I hope this letter of mine will find you quite healthy. I am really glad to learn that you have got through your examination with high distinction. I felicitate you one your remarkable success. Please convey my heartfelt congratulation to your parents as well. Your hard work brought fruit. Your school teachers are also deserved to be congratulated. Your fine achievement has raised the honour of your family. I wish you the best of luck for the future.
Thanks

Yours friend
X.Y.Z

3. Letter to father about your examination and progress in studies;

Examination Hall
A.B.C, City
March 26, 2018

My Dear Dad,
I am very grateful to your concern about my progress

in studies. It is informed you that my annual examination is expected to start from the 15th of July. My studies are quite satisfactory. I have completed my studies well. I have done a lot of practice.

I assure you to get 80 and +%. I study late at night and get up early in the morning and do not waste any time.

Please pay my regards to my mother and love to my brothers and sisters.
Thanks

Yours Loving son
X.Y.Z

4. <u>Letter to the postmaster complaining against the irregularities of the postman of your area.</u>

Examination Hall
A.B.C, City
March 28, 2018

Dear Sir,

With utmost respect I beg to submit the following for your kind consideration. The postman of our area whose name is Kamil is very irregular and unpunctual. He does not perform the duty seriously. He does not deliver the post regularly.

He is very lazy and careless and does not take the trouble of going from door to door. He delivers the letters but to the careless people. I have lost many important letters, and have to suffer losses.

Therefore, it is requested humbly to take strong action against him. Thanking you in anticipation.
Thanks

Yours Sincerely
X.Y.Z

5. Letter to a friend for the loan of a camera.

Examination Hall
A.B.C, City
March 28, 2018
My Dear Qasim,
Hope for the best of your health. It is to inform you that I am going to Abbotabad with some of my friends. It is a tour of enjoyment. As you know my hobby is photography. My camera is not in order. I request you to be kind enough to lend me yours for a few days. I shall take with it some of the natural scenes. I promise you that I shall use it with great care.

Please hand over to my brother. Hoping to be obliged.
Thanks

Yours Sincerely
X.Y.Z

6. Letter to Father for sending money.

Examination Hall
A.B.C, City
June 24, 2018
My Dear father,

You will be glad to hear that I have passed my annual examination with outstanding position. I stood first in my class. Now I am promoted to class 9th. For new class I need to buy books, notebooks and also submit promotion as well as tuition fee.

Therefore, you are requested to send me Rs.5000/- as to meet the needs. Besides it, all the family members are ok and pray to you for your best health.

Your affection,
X.Y,Z
Class 9th

7. Letter to your friend congratulating him on his brother's marriage.

Examination Hall,
A.B.C, City
25th June 2018
My Dear Imran,

I am highly pleased to hear that the marriage ceremony of your elder brother is likely to take place by next month. Please accept my heartiest congratulation on this happy occasion.

I assure you through this letter that I will certainly attend the ceremony.

Convey my heartfelt congratulation and greeting for all the members of your family, with best wishes.

Yours sincere,
X.Y.Z

9. Letter to your father about your choice of profession (پیشہ).

Examination Hall
A.B.C, City
August 13, 2018

My dear father,
I have received you kind letter just now. You asked about my profession after passing the S.S.C Examination. I think that engineering profession will suit me most. The profession of a teacher or medical has not appeal for me. I wish that I should become an engineer. I believe that engineering profession will suit my aptitude (رجحان).
It is true that engineering profession is overcrowded (پرہجوم). But to me it is a respectable profession. I hope you will like my ideas.
With best wishes

Your loving son,
X.Y.Z,

10. Letter to father about your progress in studies.

Examination Hall
A.B.C, City
August 13, 2018

My dear father,
Assalam-o-Alikum

Hope for the best of your health. I have received your loving letter just today. No doubt, your worry about my studies is natural. I have deep regard for your fatherly feelings (احساسات).

You know that I could not get good marks in English in the last examination. But this time I am will prepared for it.

I have been devoting more time to it. I am confident that I shall secure good marks in it. I have little worry about other subjects. I hope to do excellently well in them.

Please pray to Almighty God to help me achieve excellent result.
With best wishes

Yours Loving
X.Y.Z

11. <u>Letter to a friend, asking him to lend you his watch .</u>

Examination Hall
A.B.C, City
July 12, 2018

My dear Salman,
Hope you will be hale and healthy. My examination is going to start next week and it will be very painful if I am without watch during the examination days. I have to reach the school in time while giving the papers.

Therefore, kindly lend me your watch for a few days. I shall keep it with care and return it to you at the end of the examination.
Hoping for the best.

Yours Loving
X.Y.Z

12. Letter to a friend, thanking him for his hospitatlity مہمان نوازی.

Examination Hall
A.B.C, City
July 12, 2018

My dear Inam,
I have just arrived home safe and sound. You hospitality has sweetened it all the more and undescribed. I have no words to thank your parents for the nice treatment. They treated me like their son. They provided every possible comfort and served me with delicious food.

Ever since, I have come here I miss you much and I cannot forget the moments spent in your company. Once again I am very thankful to you.

Yours Sincerely
X.Y.Z

13. Letter of condolence to your friend on the death of his mother.

Examination Hall
A.B.C, City
July 12, 2018

My dear Kamran,

I am greatly grieved to hear the sad news of your mother's demise was completely upset.

The deceased was a kind and praying woman. She loved me as her son. Her death is such a loss that it cannot be made good. You must be feeling this loss badly. I deeply and sincerely sympathize with you in your grief and pray God to give you strength to bear such great loss. May God grant peace to the departed soul (روح).

Yours Sincerely
X.Y.Z

STORIES

1. The Dove and the Bee

Once upon a bee felt very thirsty. It went to a nearby stream in order to drink water While drinking the water, it fell into the stream. It tried hard to come out of the water but all its efforts ended in smoke. Just at that time a dove flew past. She saw the bee in hot water. She plucked a large leaf and dropped it into the water close to bee. Finding the opportunity, the bee got on it. It dried its wings and flew to its destination safely.

After a few days later the bee saw a hunter having a gun in his hand. He was taking aim at the same dove. The bee wished to do her a good turn. She flew to the man and stung him on the hand. The shot missed and the dove flew away unhurt.

MORAL: Do good, have good (کر بھلا ہو بھلا)

2. The King and the Spider

Once upon a time there was a brave and courageous king of Scotland. His name was Robert Bruce. He took in many battles against the English. One time he won the battle, at the other time he lost it. However, he made up his mind to defend his country at all cost.

Once he was badly defeated by the English. His army was dispersed and he was compelled to run away. His forces followed him. They wanted to arrest or kill

him. He hid in a cave and was very disappointed (مایوس).

But the king surprised to see the spider once in struggle. Finally it reached its destination. The king got courage and was extremely happy. He said himself "If a small insect like a spider can succeed by trying again and again. I can also try again and again and get success.

He came out of the cave, gathered his solders and fought a decisive battle against the English. This time he succeeded (کامیاب).

MORAL: Try, Try again
God helps those who help themselves

3. The Hen that laid Golden Eggs

Once there was man who lived in a small village. The man was very greedy. He wanted to become rich at once. He had a hen. The hen was big and beautiful. It used to lay an egg of gold daily. The man was not satisfied with the quantity of gold he got every morning. He thought that the inside of the hen must be full of gold. He grew so impatient that he wanted to have all the eggs all at once. So he made up his mind to kill the hen. But he drew it, he could not get any. The foolish fellow lost the eggs for every and he had to repent for his greediness.

MORAL: Greed is a Curse (لالچ بری بلا ہے)

4. A Farmer and his Sons

There was an old man. He had four sons. They did not help their father in his work. They always quarreled with one another.

The father advised them several times but all in vain. One day the farmer fell seriously ill. He wanted to advise them once again before his death. He sent them to bring a bundle of sticks and asked them to break it. Each one of them tried in turn but none could break it. Later on he asked them to unite it and break the sticks one by one. All of them broke the sticks quite easily. Now the old farmer said with a smile. "My sons you have the fruit of unity. If you live unitedly nobody will be able to harm you. But if you are disunited, you will be destroyed".

The sons look the advice to hear and began to live in peace.

MORAL: Union is strength (اتفاق میں برکت ہے)

5. The Hare and the Rortoise

Once upon a time there was a large pond in a forest. A tortoise was living in that pond. He spent most of his time in the pond, but sometimes he would come out and lie in the sun. A hare had his holenearly. Being neighbors they became friends.

The hare was very proud of his speed. He thought none could defeat him in a race. He always laughed at

the slow speed of his friend. At last the tortoise was not in the position to bear it any more. One day the tortoise asked the hare to run a race with him. The hare agreed the challenge. They agreed upon to run a race to a certain tree across the forest.

The next morning the race started. At first the hare ran very fast. After sometime he looked behind but could not see the tortoise. He decided to have a little sleep. The tortoise went on running slowly and steadily. It reached the place where the hare was sleeping but it did not stop there. After a while the hare got up but it was too late. He ran fast when he reached the winning spot, he saw the tortoise already there. He felt ashamed to see the tortoise sitting there. He had lost the race.

MORAL: i. Slow and steady wins the race

۱۔ سہج پکے سو میٹھا

i. Pride hath a fall

۲۔ غرور کا سر نیچا

6. The Wolf and The Lamb

Once there was a wolf living in the forest. He was very hungry. He could not get any prey for two days. He reached a nearby stream in order to eat something. Down the stream a lamb was drinking water. The wolf got close there and said, "Why are you making the water muddy?" The lamb replied, "Sir, the water flowing from you to me. How can I make the water

dirty"? After this, the wolf asked the lamb, why did you call me names last year?" The lamb again said, "Sorry sir, I was not even born then". The wolf said, "Then it must have been your father or mother. He said to the helpless lamb. You must suffer for their fault. At last she jumped upon the lamb tore it into pieces and ate it up.

MORAL: Might is Right (جس کی لاٹھی اس کی بھینس)

7. An Angel and the Wood Cutter

Once upon a time a poor wood cutter was cutting down a tree near a river. His axe slipped from his hand and fell into the river. The poor man started weeping. In the meanwhile an angel appeared. He said to the man, "Why are you weeping"? The poor wood cutter replied that his axe had fallen into the river. Listened to this, the angel dived into the water and brought out a golden axe. The wood cutter said that his axe was not so beautiful. The angel again dived and brought out a silver axe. The wood cutter refused it. The angel went down the water for the third time and brought out an iron axe. The wood cutter laughed with joy that it was his axe. The angel was so impressed by his honesty that he gave him the other two axes as a reward.

MORAL: Honesty is the best policy.

ایمانداری سب سے بہترین حکمت عملی ہے۔

8. A Little Fish

Once a fisherman lived in small town. He caught a very small fish. When it was in his hand, it begged for life. It said to the fisherman, "I am too small to be any of good to you". Please put me back into the water. In few months I shall become big enough to make a good dinner for you.

The fisherman then said, "I cannot trust your words". Perhaps you may not be caught again. He further said, "a little fish is bitter than no fish at all". Saying this, he held it and carried it home where his wife cooked it for his dinner.

MORAL: Honesty is the best policy. (نو نقد نہ تیرہ ادھار)

9. The Fox and the Stork

Once there was a fox. He liked to cut jokes. He invited a stork to dinner. The stork arrived very hungry. The fox served the dinner in a flat dish. The stork with its long beak could hardly eat anything. The fox liked the dish cleanly. The poor stork had to return hungry.

Sometime later, the stork invited the fox to dinner with it. It placed before the fox a tall jar with narrow neck. There was soup in it. The stork its long beak emptied the jar, but the fox could only lick it on the outside.

MORAL: i. Tit for Tat ۱۔ ادلے کا بدلہ۔

ii. As you sow so shall you reap ۲۔ جو بوئے گے وہ کاٹو گے۔

10. Two Friends and a Bear

A long time ago, there lived two friends. They set out on a journey and promised to help each other in difficult time. Their way led through a forest. Suddenly they saw a bear coming towards them. One climbed up the tree but the other did not know where to go. He was astonished at the selfishness of his friends. He lay down's on the ground and held his breath to seem a dead man. The bear came close to him, smelt him all over and left him thinking him to be dead. The friend who climbed up the tree came down and said to him. You played a nice trick. But tell me dear friend, what did the bear whispering your ears? He replied it simply told me never to trust a false and selfish friend like you.

MORAL: i. Be aware of selfish friends.

۱۔ خود غرض دوستوں سے ہوشیار رہیں۔

ii. A friend in need is a friend indeed

۲۔ دوست وہ جو مصیبت میں کام آئے۔

11. Three Greedy Man

Once there were three friends. They lived together. They set out on a journey. They found a bag of gold on the way. At noon they felt hungry. One of them went into the town in order to bring food to put his other friends to death; he mixed some poison in it. His other two friends had also plotted to kill him. So when he came back, they rushed at him and put him to

death. The other friends also died on the spotwhen they eat the poisonous food.

MORAL: Evil done, Evil returned.

12. The Fox and the Goat

It was a hot summer day. A fox was very thirsty. He went here and there in search of water. Soon he reached a well. There was water at its bottom. He climbed down the well to drink water. He did it. Then he tried to get out of the well but could not.

At that time a thirsty goat passed by the well. She peeped into it. She said to the fox, "What are you doing here"? The fox replied, I am enjoying the bath. It is so cool and pleasant here that I don't like to come out before sunset. Please come down surely you will like it very much. The foolish goat was already thirs-ty. So she jumped into the well. The fox climbed up her back. He jumped out and made off a fast as he could.

MORALS: i. Look before you leap.
ii. Think before you speak.